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The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

Paris Faces Crisis Over Arms

Estonia Halts German Body

Cuba, Intriguing, Blames U. S.

Roosevelt Gets Farm Backing

Russia Asks Culture Exchange

Swiss Miss Torchlight Parade

THE European arms situation reaches a crucial stage at an international conference in Paris. Foreign Minister Eduard Benes of Czechoslovakia, speaking for the Little Entente and Poland, declares: "Treaty revision means war for us." He maintains that if the Versailles Treaty is waived to allow Germany equal arms Germany will use force to reclaim its one-time territory given by the treaty to other nations. On the other hand, Germany has indicated to France that refusal to grant arms equality will force it to disregard treaty terms. France, alarmed at the prospect of a rearmed Reich, looks to its Allies in Eastern Europe and hopes Britain will aid in some kind of a compromise with Berlin. Paris says the excitement has made it forget even the war debt installment to the United States; but that can matter little—France had expected to shed tears, but not money.

¶ Estonia investigates an alleged attempt of the German minority to bring the country under influence of Berlin. In Estonia racial minorities are allowed to elect their own cultural councils, which draw funds from the public treasury. The German council, with a chairman and most of its members ardent Hitlerites, is found to have been elected by an illegal organization known as the German Club. The council's Hitlerite members have been ordered to leave the capital. The German Government is not regarded as directing the plot—But the National Socialist movement is accused and blamed.

¶ Cuba is too busy with fresh intrigues to observe Sumner Welles leaving his post as American Ambassador for Washington where he will be again Assistant Secretary of State. Havana hears that Dr. Antonio Guiteras, Secretary of the Interior, has demanded the resignations of five Rightest members of the Cabinet and hopes to put his own Leftist program into operation. Jefferson Caffery, future American Ambassador, will find a delicate job ahead of him, with criticism inevitable. Welles advised no intervention and no recognition of President Grau—And the Grau crowd claim no recognition did mean intervening in Cuban affairs!

¶ The American Farm Bureau Federation, most influential of the farmer organizations, lines up behind the debated Roosevelt farm program. The Chicago session indorses the gold policy and goes farther than Washington by asking that the "honest dollar" plan of a managed currency be made the law. The Federation cracks down on the sharp critics of the agricultural policy who have made themselves heard in many places—The Administration is asked to quit trying to reconcile the opposing ones and use more of its radical powers.

¶ The Irish Free State is startled by Gen. Eion O'Duffy's announcement that his Young Ireland Association is dissolved. In its place he sets up a League of Youth and serves the Attorney-General with a writ under which the official will have to state whether or not the new organization is a legal body. General O'Duffy, for whose arrest a warrant had issued, declares none of his organizations have been outside the law. He and President de Valera may long carry on their bout—But for the moment the laugh, if not the law, is with the jousting general.

¶ Russia is to receive a cultural ambassador from the United States. At Moscow's invitation, Dr. Stephen Duggan, director of the Institute of International Education, goes to set up new cultural relations. Exchanges of professors and students will be arranged. Dr. Duggan believes American students will make Russian students true blue—But, somehow, he doubts that Red Russians will make young Americans even pink.

¶ Spain prepares to try many of the 1000 prisoners taken during the revolt incited by the Reds. Among them are said to be leading anarchists of the Republic. Final figures show that 100 persons were killed and twice as many seriously wounded. Premier Barrios says the Reds were warned to abandon their plot—But exposure does not discourage a Red.

¶ Switzerland learns, almost incidentally, that Marcel Pilet-Golaz is its new President and Rudolf Minger its new Vice-President. No general election is held, no campaign oratory rocks the country, no cheering torchlight parades wend their way. Merely the Federal Council of seven members meets, elects the Vice-President to the vacant top job, elects one of their own number Vice-President, and telephones the result to the newspapers. It's all sane, simple and sanitary—But the poor Swiss never taste the joy of joining in or jeering at a torchlight parade.

'Red' Menace to Spain Ebbs As Revolt Ends, Premier Says

Government Hints That Anarchists Got Cash From Outside

Special to The Christian Science Monitor via Press Wireless

MADRID, Dec. 14—With a minimum of fuss, the Spanish Government has brought within sight the end of the dangerous revolt involving many provinces in a reign of terror. While "Reds" have not yet ceased their activities, the Premier's declaration that there is no longer any danger to the country may be taken practically at its face value.

The Government employed no unnecessary violence. There has been a commendable absence of false denunciations and threats in which Spanish politicians usually indulge when danger threatens. Moreover the nation has been informed hour by hour of the progress of the crisis.

The Monitor correspondent asked the Premier why the Government did not forcefully put its foot down as soon as it had news of the coming outbreak. The Premier replied that by warning the Anarchists and unions that their plans were known to the Government it was hoped to disconcert the leaders and persuade more moderate men not to participate. Also, he said, it would have been impossible to take the necessary steps to discover so many bomb and ammunition dumps without the actual provocation.

In intimating that Anarchists had obtained outside financial aid before the elections the Premier may be said to have inferred that the outbreaks of the last few days are part of a Fascist or similar reaction against the republic.

Exact figures are not available but it is estimated there have been nearly 100 fatalities, another 200 wounded and 1000 odd arrests. Danger points have been Barcelona suburbs, the city of Saragossa and provinces of Huesca, Teruel and

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Spain's Strong-Arm

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—Wide World

Diego Martinez Barrios

Premier of Spanish Republic.

President Smiles As He Turns Again To Middle of Road

Slight Digression to Left Tempered by Wave of Optimistic Reports

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14—A really remarkable—and, to some, surprising—wave of confidence and optimism is surging in upon the capital this week. Business indexes after weeks of dormancy, are showing slight improvement. But the change in national sentiment, as reflected here, is not shown in indexes. It is imponderable, but very apparent.

This week's budgetary debates have contributed to the general feeling, for they reveal an essential soundness in governmental finance, despite vast emergency expenditures. And the evidence that experimentation with the dollar has halted, at least temporarily, is seized each morning as the gold price quotation hangs at $34.01—it has been there for a fortnight now.

Moreover, for the first time in three weeks, the Department of Labor's wholesale price index resumed its general upward trend.

Other Factors Contribute

But, apart from these important national indexes lie other less specific sources of confidence. Perhaps the predominant direct factor is the rapid expansion of the CWA When men to the tune of 4,000,000 are being employed—and paid—in every hamlet in the country, the effects are bound to be felt in every mercantile establishment and shortly thereafter in the wholesale houses. Similarly, the Public Works Administration money is getting into wider and wider operation, hampered though it is by the winter months. And the AAA farm checks are, as Washington has learned, the most powerful argument thus far addressed to the Middle West and South.

A highly significant factor, Christmas buying, is reported in nearly every part of the country to be far ahead of last year.

The President, after grimly hanging on in the face of sweeping criticisms and attacks from mid-October until the first of December, now sees his expectations vindicated. Mr. Roosevelt's satisfaction is to be seen daily on his face. The set and sober determination which characterized him during November has melted into his habitual geniality.

Caution Aids Confidence

Much of the present better feeling can be directly traced to the apparent accession of monetary caution which has been adduced from the halt in gold price elevations. It is generally concluded that the gold buying aspect of Prof. George F. Warren's experiment is in cold storage. Moreover, reports that the Federal Reserve Bank of New York is, with Government approval, negotiating toward stabilization with the Banks of England and France have gained widespread credence.

But these alleged deviations toward conservatism have been taken with great seriousness—this is perhaps confirmation—by the Congressional inflationists. Moreover, the Committee for the Nation, which not so long ago had President Roosevelt's ear on money matters, vouches for the accuracy of the stabilization rumors.

As a result, Senator Elmer Thomas (D.) of Oklahoma, leader of the greenback group, comes forth to demand devaluation of the dollar, not to the present 60 cents, but all the way to 50 cents.

Senator Thomas' alarm is sweet music to many other groups in the country. Every indication seems to show that President Roosevelt has turned into the middle of the road once more, after a protracted detour toward what may be called the Left.

Crime Clean-Up Placed Squarely Up To Legislature

Massachusetts Investigators Provide Evidence and Point the Way

The underworld of crime—arrogant menace that it is to American civilization, and acid of corrosion in the vitals of political democracy—stands exposed and denounced in its nakedness, as the Massachusetts Crime Commission today completes its report.

To the Legislature is passed the clear responsibility, for action or evasion. The commission has whitewashed nothing. It has declared the present police and prosecution and court systems archaic, and utterly incapable of coping with the rise of organized and professional gangsterdom. Proofs are presented.

It remains to be seen, say the social reform groups, whether there is backbone enough in the political system, through which the people elects its representatives in this Commonwealth, to break through the limitations of congressional bickering and corrupt influence, and take effective action.

Up to Legislature

"It's up to the Legislature," insists the Commission. "There clearly exist in various parts of the Commonwealth, groups or gangs of professional criminals engaged in selling drugs, importing and selling liquor, operating gambling enterprises of various sorts, committing burglaries, robberies and even murder."

Contempt for the agencies of law enforcement, comes the clear charge from the report, is based not only on inadequacy of enforcement agencies, but on the feeling, far too often justified, that financial or political influence may be had for the protection of the illegal enterprise.

"It's up to the Legislature." The time has come in the eyes of the commission, when it will no longer suffice to attempt to patch up and repair the existing machinery. Much of it has outlived its usefulness. Failure has been the rule, rather than success. New machinery is needed. A clean-up from the very foundations. New, flexible methods to meet new evils.

First on the docket for the Legislature are laws recommended to centralize and purge the police system—the spearhead of justice. "It is instantly apparent that the law enforcement of our present police systems is decentralized, and established on a basis therefore which affords greatest facility for corrupt influence of every sort."

There is no coördination between local police groups. State police are powerless to interfere because of

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Things Present

Must the picturesqueness of Hungary's happy villagers give way to modern methods? The Monitor's correspondent expects it. Read the northeast corner of the Editorial page.

The Craft Shop on the Young Folks' page today explains how to make color prints for greeting cards, bookplates, etc.

We are always glad to know more about Palestine; and there is a wealth of information in "The Coloring of the Holy Land" on the Home Forum page.

A collection of the best cartoons of the week appears on the inside back page.

And Things to Come

Friday brings the Women's Activities—Fashions—Foods page, Mr. Abbot's "Watching the World Go By," and another Parable of Safed the Sage.

France Looking East to Block Revision Move

Dr. Benes' Visit to Paris Brings Little Entente Into Prominence

Britain Is Hesitating

Chautemps Cabinet May Offer to Cut Armaments but Not League

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

PARIS, Dec. 14—The European situation entered a new and crucial phase with the arrival at Paris today of Dr. Eduard Benes, Foreign Minister of Czechoslovakia and spokesman for the Little Entente. For close beneath the surface of his cordial diplomatic conversations with French government officials resounds the muffled but insistent question: Revision or Resistance?

"Treaty revision means war for us," is the message Dr. Beneš brings to France direct from his recent conference with Mr. Nicholas Titulescu, Roumanian Foreign Minister. He is unquestionably emphasizing that Czechoslovakia, Roumania and Bulgaria as well as Poland, feel that for the French Government to consent to Germany's demands for rearmament would quickly lead to territorial revision by force and therefore to war.

"Resistance to the Reich's demands for armament equality and refusal to envisage eventual revision of treaties means war," is the substance of statements made to France by Germany with the support of Hungary and Italy and encouragement of the British Government. There is strong and widespread sentiment that France, faced with this dilemma, must act soon and decisively.

France Looks Eastward

Clear indications of the nature of the French Government's decision which is expected to be made at cabinet meetings in the near future are found in current developments and particularly in the Beneš visit. France, alarmed at the prospect of a re-armed Reich, is turning its face more frankly toward the East. Convinced that it is useless to hope for additional support from the British, the French Government is hastening to tighten its alliances with the Little Entente and Poland and to complete its rapprochement with Russia.

It would be premature, however, to interpret this move as outright

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Hull Gives Cuba Day in Court Over Protests of Other Nations

By Hubert Herring

Executive Director of the Committee on Cultural Relations With Latin America, Inc.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay — Two things stand out in the formal opening of the seventh International Conference of American States—gold braid and the walking of the ghost of Gen. Gerardo Machado of Cuba.

The formal opening of the conference was carried through with the meticulous correctness which invariably marks all Latin-American governmental functions. The gold braid was all in place, and there was plenty of it. Protocol is a solemn and sacred thing in Latin America. The Palacio Legislativo was a gay place on Sunday afternoon with the cordon of soldiers decked out in enough crimson and gold to discourage even Gilbert and Sullivan. The soldiers were more than decorative. There is nervousness in the Uruguayan air. President Terra is finding his exalted seat a bit uncertain and he lives under a constant threat of the disturbers of his country's chimerical peace.

The opening address by President Terra rated higher than most such addresses. He vigorously stated the case for the calming of the hot fires of strife in the Chaco, and demanded that the conference take into account the obligation to do some collective economic thinking in the Americas. The following day the conference was officially opened for the second time with an address by the Uruguayan foreign minister, Mr. Mañé. Dr. Mañé's address followed the set pattern and combined stirring eulogies on a number of men, living and gone, with passionate references to the glory of the heavens, the birds, and nature in general. Then there followed the address of response from the chosen representative of the visiting delegations. It was at this point that the ghost of the former president of Cuba, Gen. Gerardo Machado, had its chance to walk.

All a Case of Protocol

It was foreordained last Aug. 12, when General Machado fell from his high estate in Cuba, that the same gentleman would have a great deal to say when the 21 nations of the Americas assembled in Montevideo. Almost everything in our American hemisphere was more or less symbolized in him, and in the forces which brought about his downfall. Machado was the purest specimen of the species dictator. The Americas are sensitive on the subject of dictators—the Dominican republic has its Trujillo, Venezuela its Gomez, and there are others. Several of these nations look with wary eye upon forces which put an end to dictators.

Machado fell because the United States willed it. Machado fell so hard that Cuba is still struggling to adjust its badly battered national life. His fall implicated the United States, and keeps it implicated no matter how ardently Mr. Hull and others in positions of responsibility would like to extricate themselves.

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World's Future Said to Rest On English-Speaking Nations

Former Woman Member of Parliament Says Each Should Help

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 14—To cultivate a spirit of sharing, of comradeship, is what the world most needs today, and is the only way in which it will bridge over its difficulties, according to Mrs. Margaret Wintringham, former member of the British Parliament, who is leaving here today for England after a short visit in this country.

At a reception which the English-Speaking Union gave in her honor yesterday, Mrs. Wintringham described community projects in England which are helping the unemployed to keep up their morale, and emphasized the importance of Anglo-American friendship.

"British and Americans have a common tongue and I am certain we have a common consciousness," she declared. "I do not think that all the trouble at the present time is economic. I think it is a spiritual unrest; that the countries are groping for something much higher. Instead of thinking in terms of mechanics, we must think in terms of spiritual language.

"If all countries would feel that they must give a little more and must get more of the other fellow's point of view, we should find a way out of our difficulties.

"England and America are responsible for the future of the world."

The community activities which are being carried on in England are a protection against communism and other radical theories, Mrs. Wintringham declared.

She told of a town in Lincolnshire where two workshops—one for men, the other for women—had been opened to provide unemployed persons with tools and a place to repair their furniture or other possessions.

Another project was a nursery school for children between two and five years of age, which was run for only 60 shillings a week, the wage paid to the cook. Unemployed fathers cleaned, painted and repaired a house which was available, put up pictures and laid linoleum, made 40 chairs and 40 beds for the children enrolled, made a garden and see-saws and other outdoor playthings.

The beds were ingeniously provided with "spring mattresses" made of discarded inner tubes of automobiles threaded in and out across the frames of the trestle cots. After the school was a going concern, the men did the cleaning and other maintenance work, and had an air of proprietorship about the whole undertaking, she said.

Favors World Union

By Russell, London—THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

Mrs. Margaret Wintringham

The Christmas Candle's Lit for Them

Center—By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Upper Left—Wide World. Upper Right—©E. I. Bishop from Wide World.

Lindberghs on Last Leg of Flight

Left—Anne Gets a Hearty Welcome. Center—Showing Final Stages of Flying Route. Right—The Colonel Seems Gratified.

Lindberghs Land In Puerto Rico On Homeward Flight

Scheduled to Leave San Juan Friday on 1180-Mile Hop to Miami

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico, Dec. 14 (AP)—Col. and Mrs. Charles A. Lindbergh arrived here in their big red seaplane after flying the 753 miles from Port of Spain, Trinidad, 1:35 p. m.

The Lindberghs had covered the distance in five hours 40 minutes. They took off from Port of Spain at 7:55 a. m., E. S. T.

Now only 1180 miles lie between them and Miami, the northern terminus of the Pan American Airways route which they followed today from Trinidad.

In San Juan, the flying American couple were to be the guests of Acting Gov. Benjamin J. Horton and Mrs. Horton.

In a message, sent previous to their arrival, the Lindberghs accepted the Hortons' invitation to stay at the acting Governor's mansion.

Colonel Lindbergh explained that he had several hours of work to do on his plane and that they planned to leave at 6 a. m. tomorrow for Miami, Fla.

PORT OF SPAIN, Trinidad, Dec. 14 (AP)—Col. and Mrs. Charles A. Lindbergh hopped from this capital early today for Puerto Rico, 753 miles away.

The famous American flying couple arrived here Tuesday, completing an 1100-mile flight from Manaos, Brazil.

While here they were guests of Governor Sir A. Claude Hollis.

Colonel Lindbergh lifted the big seaplane off Port of Spain harbor at 7:55 a. m., eastern standard time, circled once over the city and headed north under a clear sky.

Japan's Army Wrests Glory From Politicians as It Leads Nation On to Realize 'Destiny'

Militarists' Fanatical Belief in a Mission Helps Them to Win United Backing, With General Araki as National Hero of New Movement

What is the real situation in the Far East? Has Japan definitely secured a firm hold in northern China or has it undertaken more than it can cope with? Does Tokyo mean to fight if interfered with, or would it submit if world opinion clearly expressed opposition to its course on moral grounds? What does public opinion throughout Japan really think about it all?

To obtain an authoritative answer to these important questions, THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR dispatched its correspondent, Mr. Bess, to Japan, with instructions to report the situation as he found it. Mr. Bess was asked to provide a comprehensive and completely unbiased analysis of political trends in the country, leaving nothing unsaid that is needful to give the reader a clear idea of them. The results of Mr. Bess's observations are printed in a series of six articles, of which this is the fourth.

By Demaree Bess

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO — Military ascendancy has reached a new high point in Japan today. The army, which initiated and directed the revival of the old national policy of expansion on the Asiatic mainland, exercises at present a dominant influence over the Government, and Gen. Sadao Araki, Minister of War, is the outstanding personality in Japan.

One must **understand**, however, that the people have not supported military leaders because they are afraid of them, but because the military have revived an immensely popular cause. The most passionate and sweeping defense of all military action during the past two years was made to the writer, not by a member of the General Staff, but by a university professor of philosophy. A most ardent follower of General Araki, the writer discovered in a mild-mannered rickshaw puller in Nagasaki.

The military oligarchy scored an easy victory over all political parties in Japan because the people believe that the military, and not the political parties, can lead them toward that "manifest destiny" in which all classes have such implicit faith. Political parties have crumbled under the force of public opinion rather than military pressure. The "emergency Cabinet" which rules Japan today was organized only after the party system had practically vanished in thin air. The system has recovered no lost ground in two years, and the makeshift substitute is likely to continue indefinitely.

Long before the army struck in Manchuria, the prestige of all political parties was at low ebb. During the 10 years in which the

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Paraguayans Press Victories in Chaco; Await Peace Plan

BUENOS AIRES, Arg., Dec. 14 (AP)—A sadly depleted Bolivian army today faced new Paraguayan onslaughts in the Gran Chaco while governments of both countries prepared to consider a strenuous plea for armistice from the Pan-American Conference at Montevideo.

The conference hoped for an answer within 48 hours to its formal request for an armistice while messages from presidents of American nations poured in, bolstering the conference in its plea for peace.

The Paraguayan army was reported in dispatches from Asuncion, Paraguay, to have taken Fort Saavedra and swept on westward to bombard Fort Munoz—two of Bolivia's most important strongholds in the Chaco boreal. Paraguay reported Fort Munoz to be in flames.

Heavy Losses Reported

ASUNCION, Paraguay, Dec. 14 (AP)—This week's smashing Paraguayan victories against Bolivia in the Chaco, with the capture of Fort Saavedra and the bombardment of Fort Munoz, were regarded officially today as affording an opportunity for the Pan-American Conference at Montevideo to bring about peace with honor.

Paraguayan army sources said that 15,000 Bolivian soldiers were annihilated on the Saavedra front and that the Paraguayan victory represented a loss to Bolivia of the nucleus of its fighting forces.

Bolivia Raises War Fund

LA PAZ, Bolivia, Dec. 14 (AP)—The Ministry of War today announced that Gen. Enrique Penaranda had been made commander-in-chief of the Bolivian forces in the war against Paraguay in the Chaco. The Government announces that it is appropriating, for war purposes, 120,000,000 bolivianos, approximately $26,087,000.

Kidnapers Force Legal Standards

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Disbarment of a lawyer for acting as a go-between in a kidnaping case has renewed the movement in this State to elevate standards of the legal profession.

Judges of the Supreme Court of Missouri have joined in the campaign, begun last spring by the Missouri Bar Association. Up to now the project was backed chiefly by practicing lawyers.

At the instance of the state bar group, the Supreme Court appointed a commission of 11 members to prepare recommendations for control by the court. This commission is at work under the chairmanship of Mr. Henry S. Caulfield of St. Louis, who retired from the Governor's chair in January and previously served as Judge of the St. Louis Court of Appeals.

Farmers Back Roosevelt On Gold and Soil

Demand Managed Currency and Further National Crop Control

O'Neal Is Reëlected

Also Abet Land Retirement Plan Which May Pile Up 40,000,000 Idle Acres

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Dec. 14—The much-debated farm program of the Roosevelt Administration was completely backed up yesterday by the American Farm Bureau Federation, most influential of the big farm organizations. It said it not only liked it but wanted more of it. It told the Government to quit trying to reconcile the opposition and use more of its radical powers.

The federation also threw its entire support behind President Roosevelt's disputed gold policy. Again it went further than Washington and asked that the "honest dollar" plan of a managed currency be made the law of the land.

National planning of agriculture, urged by Mr. Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, was strongly indorsed. As he outlined it here this week, it may mean the retirement of 40,000,000 acres of farm land and some recasting of industry.

O'Neal is Reëlected

Mr. Edward A. O'Neal, Southern Democrat, warm friend of President Roosevelt, and one of his closest farm advisers, was unanimously re-elected president of the federation. The farm bureaus draw their strength from the Republican North. If the Democratic farm policy proves successful, it opens the question of how far the Republicans will be able to hold the traditionally Republican farmer of the Middle West.

Many issues of national importance were dealt with from the farm standpoint in the all-day session yesterday devoted to resolutions.

They pointed out that the monumental experiment of raising farm prices by taking millions of acres out of production was not sufficient in itself. Competing foreign imports had to be cut off, they declared, and the home market for the industrial use of farm products more definitely developed. The farmers revived the ancient shibboleth of the remonetization of silver with the novel addition that it be done on the same commodity basis that President Roosevelt is applying to gold.

Always critical of the stock and grain exchanges in New York and Chicago, they declared for regulation and control of stock exchanges. They sought new legislation to reduce speculation in grain and cotton.

To the child labor amendment now being acted on in the Legislatures, they reiterated their opposition. They felt it would catch the youth on the farm and keep him from working, especially when school was not in session or before and after school hours.

Education, always favored by the organized farmers, found them this year coming to its defense. They stood for maintaining public school expenditures so as to keep up the standards of recent years. As for agricultural education, they insisted that adequate federal funds were necessary.

Insurance of bank deposits, which goes into effect in a little over two weeks and which the organized bankers have disliked, found also a strong friend in the farmers here. They backed up this phase of the Roosevelt program briefly but emphatically.

The only thing that carried the semblance of criticism of the Roosevelt farm machinery came in consideration of farm credits. While all recognized the mammoth task the Government has had in handling an undreamed-of volume of farm loans, they pushed for a still more rapid flow of funds into farm credits.

Antagonism to the new farm legislation, the farmers charged, is hurting it in the vital handling of the processing taxes. Particularly they averred that the producer was himself being forced to pay these taxes in the field of perishable farm commodities. As the design of the law was for the public and not the producer to pay the tax, they invoked the full authority of the law to help the producer.

Fraudulent advertising in print and by radio, the sale of harmful drugs and cosmetics, and similar practices should be prevented by proper amendments to the present food and drug act, they held.

Want Domestic Grains Used

The farmers generally have never liked the liquor traffic and no sooner has it come back than they have gotten into controversy with it. They held that the brewing and distilling interests made promises to committees of Congress that domestic products would be used exclusively if prohibition was repealed.

But the codes and marketing agreements of the liquor makers do not contain such provisions, they find, and the farmers declared they would if necessary go to Congress to have the promises fulfilled.

The farmers indorsed this week's moves toward opening the export markets for agricultural surpluses. They urged also that the American

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Inter-American Air Service Is Recording Great Strides

Steady Growth in Face of Trade Recession Promises to Bring Closer Business and Cultural Ties Between North and South America

Weekly Latin-American Article

By George Howland Cox
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

The visit of Col. and Mrs. Charles Lindbergh to South American airports, en route from Europe to New York, has served to call attention to the great strides Inter-American aviation service has made in the face of the past three years of trade recession.

Some 250,000 passengers have been carried by the Pan American Airways planes since 1928 and more than 12,000,000 pounds of freight. Twenty-one air lines have been established by 13 countries.

Latin America's importance in the field of aviation can be readily appreciated when it is explained that more miles of air lines are operated among 100,000,000 southern peoples than are regularly flown in the United States or Europe. Latin America's long-standing need for and its enthusiastic acceptance of a quick, dependable means of travel is the answer.

The southern nations, as a whole, are in a period of progress, and large, modern cities, important industries, and other developments require rapid intercommunication service. Political and business leaders throughout the Latin-American field realize the importance of transporting man, freight and mail quickly across wild, rugged regions and above the high Andean mountains. Railroad lines have, thus far, been the nearest competitor to the aircraft.

To be air-minded is one of the keenest desires of Latin Americans today. It came about through long years of experiment, waiting, and air achievements. Thirty years ago Alberto Santos Dumont, a Brazilian, roused his countrymen's enthusiasm by circling the Eiffel Tower of Paris. The enthusiasm spread until the Colombian Republic was the first nation in the world to operate a successful commercial airway. The route covers 3000 miles and was opened in 1920.

The idea of flying, however, can be traced back before the days of Santos Dumont. As long ago as 1709 a Brazilian priest, the Rev. Bartholomue Lurenco de Gusmao, petitioned the King of Portugal for exclusive right to manufacture and operate a flying ship. The petition was granted and a ship, resembling an inflated ball with the carved image of a man's face forward, a sail behind, and wings underneath, was constructed at the King's expense. It was flown in Lisbon, but the flight was unsuccessful, for the ship crashed against the King's Palace and the priest fled to Spain.

Today, the times of pioneering are past. The value and practicability of flying have been shown. Future developments lie in the hands of capitalists, efficiency engineers, and transportation experts. Latin-America is well fortified in that respect. Then, too, hundreds of airports and landing fields have been prepared or designated. Radio communications have been installed. Regulations governing air routes and air courtesies have been prepared by 18 of the 20 southern countries.

The Caribbean region, Central and South Americas, are circled and linked together by air lines. The Pan American Airways system skirts the South American coasts beginning in Venezuela, traveling along the east shore to Buenos Aires, thence across the Andes to Santiago, Chile, and on up the west shore to Venezuela to travel across Central American republics, and touch Mexico and the islands of Jamaica, Haiti, and Cuba, en route to Miami, Fla. Miami to Buenos Aires is about 6000 miles.

Latin-American interest does not cease with the mere transportation of passengers and freight. Clubs and societies have been organized and schools have been established, to train southern pilots. No practical usage of the plane has been neglected. Exploration flights over trackless forests and mountains are common occurrences. Pay rolls and supplies are carried to oil fields, mines and settlements in isolated districts. Even ranch owners use the planes to travel from one end of their lands to the other.

In the future, more planes, more landing fields, and more traffic are certain to come. But of this future perhaps an idea of the Pan American Airways system is the most interesting. A program for the installation of night-lights along the east coast of South America to enable planes out of Miami to reach Buenos Aires in three days, instead of the seven now required in flying only by day, is under way.

President Roosevelt had this idea in mind when, just previous to the American delegation's departure for the Pan-American Conference now convened in Montevideo, he called attention to the possibilities of closer cultural and trade ties through aviation.

The President need have no doubt as to a favorable reaction from the Latin-American people. The development of air-mindedness has been the least of the problems involved in the establishment of southern air transportation. Transatlantic airway companies of Europe have discovered this.

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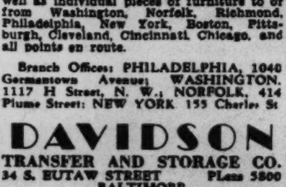
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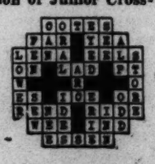

The Annual Tussle Is On

By a Staff Artist of The Christian Science Monitor

CWA Chairman Asks For 25,000 More Jobs On Needed Projects

With the CWA quota full, and an army of about 121,000 men and women setting forth to earn honest relief, Mr. Joseph W. Bartlett, state chairman of the CWA, has sent a plea to Washington for 25,000 more jobs to take care of additional worthy projects which he has ready to start.

Washington already has been prodigal to Massachusetts, raising the quota once by 25,000 and then digging up money for 10,000 jobs for women outside the regular fund. But there remain additional reserves, and Mr. Bartlett is presenting quick means of getting them into action.

Last night he sent telegrams to all of the local CWA committees in the State, calling for a tabulation of the number of men at work and the number of projects approved, but not yet started.

On totaling these up this morning, he found he had on his hands projects to take care of fully 25,000 more persons than Washington has hitherto provided for. At once, therefore, he appealed to Mr. Harry L. Hopkins, Federal Relief Director, for this second addition to his quota.

Today Mrs. Lois B. Rantoul will submit the remainder of her projects for women's jobs, which she has been developing together with Mrs. Louis McHenry Howe.

It has been learned, however, that one project is certain. It comes from the State Department of Labor and Industries, and calls for a census of the unemployed throughout the State. Out of the 3085 persons to be employed on this state unemployment survey, Chairman Bartlett indicated 2700 would be women.

Brookline Streets Cleared of Snow By Army of Jobless

The first heavy fall of snow not only means a lot of fun for the children, but also work and wages for crews of unemployed men. By 8 o'clock this morning a crew of 400 men had the streets and sidewalks of Brookline practically clear of snow and ready for the army of downtown workers rushing to catch their street cars and buses.

These men had been working since late last night with snow plows, sidewalk tractors, snow leaders, and shovels to keep up the public service record Brookline has set for itself.

Mr. Daniel G. Lacey, for many years Brookline's superintendent of streets, has an efficient method of snow fighting. On Nov. 1 of each year snow cards of three classifications are distributed to the unemployed. In the first group are those relying on public aid; the second group consists of married men; and the third of unmarried men. Work is apportioned on this basis. Approximately 800 cards were given out this year.

Mr. Arthur A. O'Shea, cost accountant for highways in Brookline, said that due to the CWA projects the number of men applying for snow work had dropped off appreciably. He said a man might work both for the CWA and on municipal projects if he completed his 30 hours a week for the CWA first; if the municipal work came on his off hours; or if the snow prevented his working on the CWA project.

Dropping of Platt Law Proposed As Welles Departs

Caffery to Take Up Work in Cuba With Prospect of New Policy

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14 — Mr. Sumner Welles, ambassador to the unrecognized government of Cuba, left Havana yesterday for Washington permanently, thus ending one phase of an awkward diplomatic situation. He will take the post of Assistant Secretary of State while Mr. Jefferson Caffery, the former occupant, becomes President Roosevelt's representative in Cuba.

The arrival of Mr. Caffery in Havana, which is expected in another day or two, is anticipated as the signal for a gradual alteration of policy. Mr. Welles, firmly convinced that the Government of President Grau San Martin did not enjoy the support of any substantial group among the Cuban people, consistently opposed recognition. Mr. Caffery, it is believed, was on the point of recommending recognition and may be able speedily to work out a modus operandi.

Meanwhile, as the Cuban-United States misunderstanding hangs like a cloud over the Pan-American Conference at Montevideo, Washington has brought out of its bag of policies a newly furbished proposal—the abrogation of the Platt amendment.

President Roosevelt has long favored the deletion of this clause, which gives the United States right of intervention in Cuba, as an anachronistic menace to American relations with all of Latin America. At Warm Springs on Nov. 24, in a statement intended to soothe the Cuban situation, the President said: "We have wished . . . for a modification of the permanent treaty between the United States and Cuba."

This was an open invitation to the Havana authorities to speedily secure broader support for their Cabinet, after which they would be rewarded by deletion of the Platt amendment from the law of nations.

Results of this offer, it is believed, would be to take the sting out of the nonrecognition policy, which has been felt in most of the Latin-American nations, and give the "good-neighbor" policy a boost back into popularity.

But it is impossible to negotiate such a change until there is a government to deal with in Cuba, and according to Mr. Welles's recommendations the Grau Government did not qualify. Should Mr. Caffery reach a different conclusion, or should President Grau be able to "save his face" and take other leaders into his Government now that Mr. Welles has departed, then a rapid clarification of Cuban-American relations may be expected.

The Platt amendment provides:

"That the Government of Cuba consents that the United States may exercise the right to intervene for the preservation of Cuban independence, the maintenance of a government adequate for the protection of life, property, and individual liberty and for discharging the obligations with respect to Cuba, imposed by the treaty of Paris on the United States, now to be assumed and undertaken by the Government of Cuba."

This is patently a sweeping and heavy responsibility, which modern conditions are not thought to justify. Modification might be made through an exchange of notes, with approval of the United States Senate, or drafting of a new treaty. In any case, the upper house would have to act.

Removal of this clause would cut one of the last remaining organic ties between the United States and the territories of its sister states. It would remove one of the last instances of potential intervention, and would be hailed as a conclusive turning point by Latin America, as well as being received as a virtual declaration of independence by Cuba. It is thus an important bargaining asset, and the Washington Administration is determined to make possible use of the renunciation in Cuba and the rest of Latin America.

Cuban Cabinet Changes And Reforms Indicated

HAVANA, Dec. 14 (AP)—Sweeping cabinet changes in conformity with a Leftist program drawn by Dr. Antonio Guiteras, Secretary of the Interior, were believed in political circles to be imminent in Cuba today.

It was reported reliably that Dr. Guiteras had demanded the resignations of Señor Manuel Marquez Sterling, Secretary of State; Señor Manuel Despaigne, Secretary of the Treasury; Señor Carlos Finlay, Secretary of Sanitation; Señor Domingo Tamargo, Secretary of Justice, and Señor Manuel Costales Latatu, Secretary of Education. All five are well-known Rightists.

In political circles today the expression was heard frequently that Dr. Guiteras was in "absolute domination" of the Government.

He announced last night that he had presented a program calling for broad reforms in line with his leftist program to President Grau San Martin. Included in the program, Dr. Guiteras said, was a project to declare Havana a free port "within the next 30 days."

In addition, he said he was studying a system of agricultural reforms —"the greatest of its kind ever attempted." The plan was reported to contemplate distribution of state lands to small farmers.

Mr. Sumner Welles, American Ambassador, left yesterday for Washington and was the guest of the American Club at a luncheon, where he was enthusiastically praised by prominent representatives of the Havana American colony for his work in furthering friendly Cuban-American relations and in behalf of the Cuban people.

Welles Leaves Miami

MIAMI, Fla., Dec. 14 (AP)—Cheered by exiled Cubans on his arrival by plane here from Havana, Mr. Sumner Welles, retiring Ambassador, today was en route by train to Washington, where he will resume his former duties as Assistant Secretary of State.

Amid shouts of "Viva Welles!" the retiring Ambassador, who became a storm center in the turbulent island republic, arrived in Miami last night, declining to discuss Cuban affairs or the Pan-American conference at Montevideo and later boarded a train for Washington.

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Hull Gives Cuba Day in Court Over Protests of Other Nations

(Continued from Page 1)

The rude and unscheduled seizure of the power in Cuba by the mild Dr. Grau San Martin, and his sergeant and student aides, and the failure of the United States to recognize that government all contributed to create the situation which comes up to face the delegates assembled in Montevideo today.

The ghost of Machado walks in Montevideo after this wise. It is all in the protocol. Custom decrees that the nation which last entertained the conference shall this year furnish the spokesman for the visiting delegation in their address of response. The last conference was held in Havana; perforce Cuba must be invited to do the answering this time.

The Cuban delegation was asked to name the spokesman, and nominated the head of their delegation, Dr. Angel Giraudy. It was a momentous choice, for all the correct and proper people here assembled did not wish to hear incorrect and unpleasant things from an unpleasant Cuban. To be explicit, the delegation of the United States did not wish to hear about intervention, or the Platt Amendment, or the failure to recognize the Grau Government, or about the ring of ships which was sent into Cuban waters. They had good reasons for it is obvious that the Washington Administration is moving as rapidly as it can toward the recognition of Grau and the clipping of the wings of the Platt Amendment. The Cubans are clearly no more anxious to rid themselves of us than we are to rid outrselves of any responsibility for them. The American delegation did not enjoy the prospect of Dr. Giraudy's speech, nor did many of the other delegations.

Giraudy Gets His Chance

The last thing in the world that official Venezuelans wish to hear about is the overthrowing of dictators, and Venezuelans have company in this distaste. So there was a good deal of shivering over the week-end in Montevideo, and the object of it was Giraudy of Cuba. He seemed about to upset the whole pleasant party before it was well launched. Closer acquaintance confirmed this view. His is a gaunt and wind-blown figure with a light in the eye which marks him off as kin to the stiff-necked prophets of Israel. It seemed clear that it would be as idle to expect a pleasant speech from Dr. Giraudy as it would have been to expect such a speech from Jeremiah or Amos.

Dr. Giraudy made his speech, in spite of all efforts to suppress him. These efforts were not made by the delegation of the United States, to the lasting credit of Mr. Cordell Hull. They were made by certain other delegations. He was told that the conference must not be embroiled in politics, that his prepared speech represented a breach of etiquette, that it was bad taste to use such an occasion to speak of Cuba and its problems. He spoke none the less.

When he rose in the rostrum, there was a nervous contempt in the faces of many delegates. This slight, insignificant man bore the air of speaking not only for his own people, but for all American peoples to whom full rights had been denied. He spoke of the Calvary through which his nation had passed, of the passion of their hopes, of the greatness of their love for liberty. He threw down the gauntlet to the United States in affirming that the Government which he represented was the free choice of Cuban people.

He spoke for peoples everywhere who hunger and thirst after justice, a full-bodied justice, which will embrace men and women, children, the poor, the disinherited. He spoke for the little nations of the earth which are forever being engulfed by the greater. He spoke passionately, swiftly and with awkwardness. It was ineffective yet magnificent. The applause was scattering. The attitude of many of the delegates was unchivalrous and ungenerous.

Fortunately for the success of this conference, the Cuban question will not present any considerable obstacle. Washington is widely credited with generous and just intentions toward Cuba. It is generally believed that President Grau will soon be recognized, and that the Platt Amendment will be revised or abrogated. These steps will go far toward reassuring Latin America as to the reality of the United States' determination to deal justly with its neighbors.

One other of the small republics of the Caribbean, Haiti, threatens to bring their indictment of the United States before the conference. It is to be hoped that nothing will be done to block them, whether their indictment be just or unjust. Mr. Hull has shown himself a worthy exponent of Jeffersonian democracy, and I am confident that he will stand for the fundamental of giving every people its free and full day in court.

The questions of Cuba and Haiti may not be most the important which are to come before the conference, but it is immensely significant that a conference of the 21 states of the Americas shall give the least and the weakest the opportunity to state its case. That seems to be the temper at Montevideo.

United States Tariff Prospect Gains Ground

MONTEVIDEO, Dec. 14 (AP)—Leaders of the Pan-American Conference said today they hoped to adjourn by Dec. 24 after asking tariff reductions, setting up an inter-American financial and economic institution and sponsoring some plan of peace for the Chaco. Plans to achieve these goals already have received much discussion.

Early acceptance of a United States proposal to reduce trade barriers was forecast today by many delegates.

Delegates from Argentina, Uruguay, Mexico, Chile and the United States reached agreement on adjustments to the tariff recommendations yesterday.

Peru's objections to some phases of the proposal to reduce the barriers through bilateral pacts were expected to be met and the acceptance by all Pan-American nations assured.

The conference voted to hold an economic congress of Pan-American nations at Santiago, Chile, at which problems carried over from the current sessions may be attacked.

No date was set for the congress. Some delegates favored holding it in April or May. Others suggested that it be held late in 1934.

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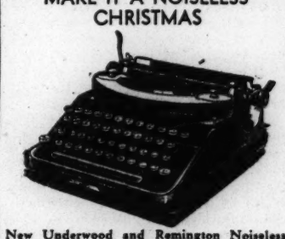
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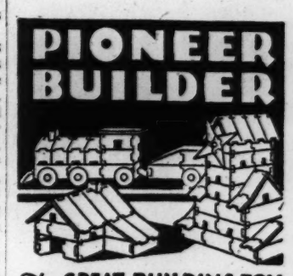
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Farmers Back Roosevelt On Gold and Soil

(Continued from Page 1)

Government extend proper credits to Russia to enable it to buy our farm products for its domestic consumption. Meanwhile, they are anxious that reciprocal trade agreements, designed to expand industrial markets abroad, do not sacrifice American agriculture.

Among various other measures the American Farm Bureau Federation yesterday declared for are 2-cent postage, lower public utility rates, completion of the St. Lawrence waterway with the least possible delay, immediate Philippine independence, and tax reform.

Women Achieve Voice In Business Councils Of Farm Federation

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Dec. 14 — The quiet progress which women have made toward equality in organized farm activity was recorded here when a resolution recommending the appointment of women to its important committees was adopted by the American Farm Bureau Federation yesterday.

The declaration, which was sponsored by the home and community department of the organization, the women's section, was presented with the unanimous indorsement of the masculine resolutions committee.

Heretofore it has been the custom of this committee to invite the women to submit resolutions for them to incorporate in the general draft if the men saw fit. While this gave the women members a voice, it was an indirect one, and the women were not satisfied. Now the federation is on record in favor of having women become members of the group so that they may speak for themselves.

Conservatism has been the chief obstacle to women's full participation in farm bureau work, women leaders have said. In practice, farm women are usually full partners in their husband's business and active participants in farm bureau meetings. But old customs had a strong hold. It was regarded as a victory this year when women appeared wearing the badge of delegate.

Mrs. Charles W. Sewell of Otterbein, Ind., who has worked for the farm women's interests for some years as director of the home and community department, is a farm mother largely responsible for this gain.

An indorsement of federal aid for elementary education was written into the resolutions, also at the request of the women. Other resolutions adopted at the request of the home and community department urged the appointment of a farm woman to the staff of the United States Department of Agriculture, to assist in policy-making work of the department; asked for adequate tariff protection against imported fats and oils and urged extension of government control of the advertising of foods, drugs and cosmetics.

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Mrs. Charles W. Sewell Addresses Women Farm Delegates

World Court Month by Month

Englishman Appointed President And Salvadorean Vice-President

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

THE HAGUE—History has been made; obscure geography has been polished up—thus might be summarized the activities of the World Court during 1933. This year, too, has seen the World Court change its President for the fourth time since its inception in 1922. New officers appointed Dec. 2 were Sir Cecil Hurst, eminent British lawyer, President, and Señor J. Gustavo Guerrero of Salvador, Vice-President.

Settlement of the so-called Eastern Greenland case between Denmark and Norway was the outstanding event in that it was the first case in which a state at the bidding of the Court has agreed to relinquish territory it has actually occupied.

Probably never before has Greenland figured so prominently in the limelight of international affairs The court room resembled a classroom, where patient and zealous teachers garbed in solemn togas gave a course of geography lectures to more than mature pupils also attired in gowns, sitting behind the green council table.

Judgment was pronounced on this issue on April 5, 1933, in favor of the Danish contention, to the effect that the area occupied by Norway was subject to Danish sovereignty, which had been exercised for a long time uncontested by any power.

The origin of the case was found in the fact that on June 28, 1931, some Norwegian hunters hoisted the flag of Norway in Mackenzie Bay in eastern Greenland and announced they had occupied the territory lying between Carlsberg Fjord, to south, and Bessel Fjord, to the north, in the name of the King of Norway. On July 1, the Norwegian Government stated the occupation to be "an entirely private act, which will not influence our policy." Nevertheless on July 10, 1931, it announced it had felt obliged to proceed to the occupation of the territory known as "Eirik Raudes Land." The following day the Danish Government submitted the case to the Court.

* * *

Several points of colonization of occupied territory and such like were involved. For instance, Norway contended Danish sovereignty did not extend to uncolonized parts of Greenland, while Denmark claimed its rights were not limited to the colonized area only. The public hearings which were started on Nov. 21, 1932, were continued in 1933.

* * *

The 10 orders issued by the World Court in 1933 were mostly relating to extending time limits for the filing of documents or to the withdrawal of cases. Including the two German-Polish cases withdrawn recently by Germany, there have been in 1933 eight cases withdrawn from the Court.

* * *

In 1933 the President had on several occasions to make use of his casting vote. In two cases he postponed his decision and finally gave his casting vote in a sense contrary to his original vote. In another case where the votes were equally divided, the President had abstained from voting; it was held that, notwithstanding his abstention, the question could be decided by reason of his "casting vote."

Evidence that the world in general is growing more and more "World Court conscious" is seen in private individuals, ignorant of the rule that only states can apply for the Court's jurisdiction, applying to the Court with the object of laying before it matters at issue between them and some government.

* * *

Scores of such cases are being received and a typical one might be mentioned here. The interested person alleges that in 1928 he concluded a contract with the Government of a South American state for the construction of a road. He began the work, but before it was completed he contends the Government ordered work to be suspended for a year. On the expiration of that time the Government would not permit him, he declares, to resume work. He says he received payment in bills depreciated to the extent of 75 per cent. Subsequently a revolution broke out in the country in question; the interested person is said to have been accused of enriching himself by unlawful means and his property, it is alleged, was sequestrated. Now this man has asked the Court to take up the case and to award him damages for the losses he alleges he has sustained.

* * *

Another activity of the Court has been the appointment of arbitrators or experts, with which mission the Court or its President may be intrusted. A case of this nature which was terminated this year was that between the Greek Government and the Société commerciale de Belgique. Under a convention concluded Aug. 27, 1925, the President of the Court was requested in March, 1932, to appoint an expert to determine the price of an order for material placed in October, 1931, with the company by the Greek Ministry of Communications. On Sept. 13, 1932, the President informed the representatives of the Belgian and Greek Governments that he had appointed as expert Maj. H. de Heidenstam, of the Royal Swedish corps of engineers. Maj. H. de Heidenstam accepted the appointment and on March 18, 1933, the expert report, fixing the price of the order in question, was signed at The Hague.

The Court in November chiefly concerned itself with the public hearings and afterward the study of the "appeal" case between Czechoslovakia and Hungary concerning the University of Budapest. The hearings were concluded Nov. 13. The appeal is against the judgment given by the Hungary-Czechoslovak mixed arbitral tribunal in the case of the Peter Pazmany University versus the State of Czechoslovakia.

* * *

One of the first cases the World Court will tackle in the early days of 1934 is the so-called Franco-Greek lighthouses case, which will be ready for hearing at the ordinary session of the Court next year. This case is about a dispute concerning the question whether the contract, concluded in April, 1913, between the French firm known as "Administration générale des Phares de l'Empire Ottoman," and the Ottoman Government, extending the concession contracts granted to this firm from Sept. 4, 1924, until Sept. 4, 1949, was regularly concluded and, accordingly, whether it is effective as regards the Greek Government in so far as it concerns lighthouses situated in territories allocated to that Government after the Balkan wars or subsequently.

Selling Tires, Serving Foods, Uncle Sam Has Many Moods

And Special Congressional Committee Inquiring Into Subject Wants to Know How Much Farther Government Is Competitor of Private Enterprise

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Dec. 13—Should Uncle Sam serve lunch to you when you go to the post office to mail a letter? Are automobile tires an indispensable commodity for a navy store? Do umbrellas play an important part in the national defense?

Questions such as these were raised at the Chamber of Commerce forum here yesterday when Representative Joseph B. Shannon, Congressman-at-Large from Missouri, revealed the extent to which the National Government has become a competitor of private enterprise.

Through so-called welfare bureaus in many federal departments, government employees, their relatives and a large circle of friends purchase groceries, clothing and many similar goods at prices way below retail figures, he said.

Restaurants have been established in government buildings in various locations at government expense; army post exchanges were found selling such things as women's garments, golf clubs and crab meat; army laundries were found doing a huge business; in fact, the Government was found to be in about 200 different businesses, Representative Shannon reported from his investigation as chairman of the special committee appointed to study this matter.

As a competitor in all of these enterprises, the Government has the advantage of being tax-free and rent-free and in many cases can use labor that is paid for under other governmental accounts, he said, so that the prices he can offer are much below the actual costs of private enterprise.

The situation has become so widespread that it demands immediate checking, in Representative Shannon's opinion. To this end he has introduced House Bill 6038, which will require that all departments make very minute cost accounting reports on such activities.

O'Duffy Disregards Arrest Possibility

DUBLIN, Dec. 14 (AP)—Gen. Eoin O'Duffy will address a meeting at Westport Mayo Sunday under auspices of the United Ireland Party, his supporters said yesterday.

If the intention of the Blue Shirts, General O'Duffy's party which has been declared illegal by the Government, is carried out, the Government may make its expected move of arresting General O'Duffy then. He has declared he has no intention of avoiding apprehension.

General O'Duffy, who returned unexpectedly last night, declared: "I do not pretend to know what the intention of the De Valera Government is so far as I am concerned, and frankly, I don't think they know themselves. I do not fear arrest." The Government declared illegal last week a youth movement sponsored by the United Ireland Party, after raids on headquarters of both groups and homes of leading members.

French Air Fleet Heads Home

EL GOLEA, Sahara, Dec. 14 (AP)—The French "Black Squadron" of 28 military airplanes arrived here yesterday from Adrar. The fleet is homeward bound following a mass flight over French Africa which started Nov. 8.

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For your Christmas Candies use Burnett's Pure Food Colors (in paste or tablet form) to make them gay and interesting. On sale at all good grocers.

● There's still time to obtain a copy of "Doubly Delicious Desserts" before Christmas. Send 10¢, Burnett carton top, or package insert.

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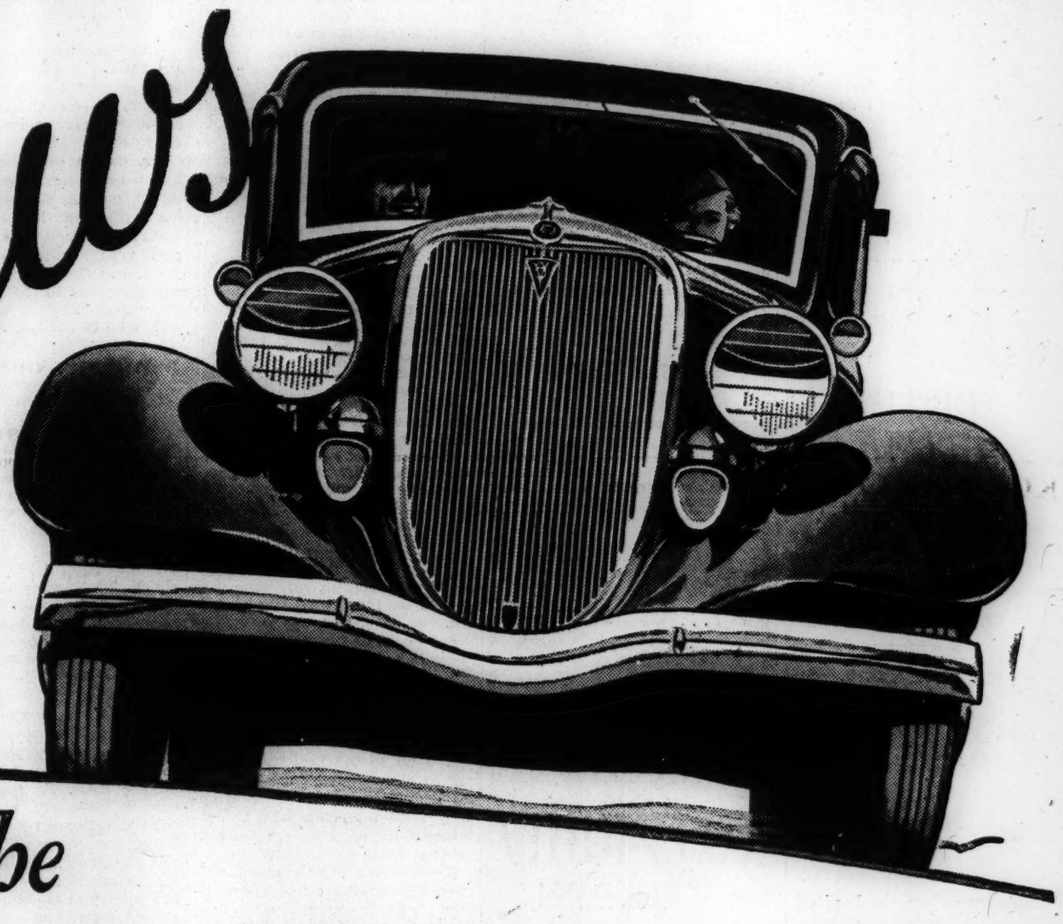
News



about the
New Ford V-8 for 1934

Greater power at still lower cost through new Dual Carburetion—Increased motoring comfort because of simplified Clear-vision Ventilation—Easier riding through more flexible springs, deeper seat cushions and softer cushion springs—Distinctive new appearance—Many other features

1 More Miles Per Gallon—More Power, Speed and Efficiency with Dual Carburetion—Greater Oil Economy

The performance and economy of the 1933 Ford V-8 have been the talk of thousands of motorists. Owners said: "Leave it alone, don't change it." Dealers said: "Impossible to improve it!" But we have improved it—in every direction. We started with the engine. The Ford V-8 for 1934 is more powerful, more efficient, easier to start in cold weather, yet it is the most economical Ford to operate ever built—largely because of the new Dual Carburetor and Dual Intake Manifold. Furthermore, even in the coldest weather the V-8 engine warms up quickly and maintains an efficient operating temperature because of new thermostats in the waterline.

Added engine refinements—get the details about all of them from the nearest Ford dealer—reduce oil consumption and further reduce operating and maintenance costs.

2 Clear-vision Ventilation—and the Windshield Opens

There's nothing to obstruct the view in the new Ford system of Clear-vision Ventilation. It's built-in—simplicity itself. The same handle that raises the window glass also slides it back horizontally to the ventilating position, and then the forward motion of the car draws the air out of the body. Drafts are eliminated, passenger comfort is assured, and windshield will not fog in cold weather. Another interesting feature of the Ford system—the windshield can be opened! This, and the cowl ventilator, provide the additional air needed for hot-weather comfort.

Put It to the Test

Ride in this New Ford V-8 for 1934 and find out—personally—what it can do. It is the one sure way to find out which car gives you the most for your money.

3 Greater Beauty—New Radiator Shell and Grille—Fenders in Color

A car to be proud of, the Ford V-8 for 1934 has newly designed chromium-plated radiator shell and grille, and other distinctive features. Interiors are more attractive, with new tufted upholstery, new mouldings, new cove-type headlining, new instrument panel, new arm rests and new hardware. Swivel-type sun visors in De Luxe bodies prevent glare from front or side.

Fenders on all De Luxe cars are in color to harmonize with body colors—wheel colors optional. New enamel finish on all bodies and fenders has greater wearing quality and more enduring luster.

4 Transverse Springs—Comfort with Stability and Safety

Ford transverse springs provide the utmost stability and safety. Placed crosswise, they tend to prevent the body from tilting on uneven roads, and turns can be taken safely at relatively high speeds. Free and easy action of all four wheels is permitted because the outer flexible tips of the springs are attached to the axles. Thus the most sensitive parts of the springs receive road shocks first and absorb them before they reach the body. The advantages of the solid axle are retained.

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European Radio Crowding Ether With War Talk

Editor of London Paper Tells Harvard Club of Sad Conditions

A heavy barrage of harsh words and war talk electrifies the European ether every night as soon as lamp-lighting time comes and the evening radio stations open, Mr. Ralph D. Blumenfeld, editor of the London Daily Express, told members of the Harvard Club last night.

"You in the United States get repercussions, we get explosions. Our fingers are on the pulse of the world," he said. "Not once in a while, but every night, I hear over my short-wave set the poisonous warfare of words on the Continent. Russia sends out a challenge, issues disturbing propoganda.

"The answer comes from Italy, Germany and from France. Munich blasts Vienna, and Vienna pleads with its people to rebel from the present government and place themselves under the head of National Socialist Germany. Germany sends out insults and challenges, apologizes in the morning, and the next night repeats the performance, continually extolling the virtues of the new Germany.

"All through the oratory of Chancellor Hitler we hear the tom-tom of African drums reminding the people of lost colonies in Africa, stirring up memories of old pagan gods of strength, reminding Germans of the power of Wotan and Thor. To the visitor is offered the olive branch; to the German, a sword."

After reviewing conditions in other sections of Europe, Mr. Blumenfeld said he saw no hope for Europe to come out of the muddle in which it finds itself, without outside help. "Hitler is an honorable man, but a fanatic. If the Kaiser had known in 1914 that Great Britain would intervene in the coming struggle with France they would not have attacked. Today, they would have swept over France weeks ago if Great Britain were not tied up with France by the Locarno Pact."

The only hope for Europe and for civilization, Mr. Blumenfeld believes, is for the British Empire and America to join hands and 200,000,000 strong "tell Hitler to close his theater and stop this nonsense."

"The United States can't be national, it must be international and a power in the world. It has the money and the moral standing and together with England it could stamp out the trouble motif in Europe with a single word."

Clean-Up of Crime Up to Legislature

(Continued from Page 1)

tradition and professional jealousy. There is but one answer given to the Legislature by the Commission —to enact into law a powerful central authority, a summary end to the fiction that organized gangsterdom is a factor of lines on the map.

Up to Legislature

"It's up to the Legislature." The Commission but thinly veils its scorn for antiquarian tactics. "Police units established on the basis of the horse and the individual messenger cannot be said to be adapted to the means of transportation and communication which are available today to both police and criminal."

Then it turns to the courts in brief review. No shadow of suspicion has come to attention that the higher Massachusetts courts are not model incarnations of state justice. But the district courts — "serious consideration must be given to the question whether we should longer endure the experiences which we have had with the functioning of some of our inferior courts."

Congestion, tragic delays, influence, bribery, corruption, disgust of the bar, public contempt—these are read in the text of the indictment. Between the lines are even more—accusations the public utterance of which would hurl libel into high places.

Then come the district attorneys. Sometimes the men, but more often the system, takes the broadside Impossible burdens of work are saddled on these advocates of justice. So hopeless is their task that it has become well known that they must hold "bargain days" in which they haggle over sentences with criminals and their lawyers, to toss off the accumulated and impossible pile of cases.

Up to Legislature

"It's up to the Legislature." For every evil uncovered, a law is recommended. On a mere pittance of appropriation the commission has returned a comprehensive report with every evidence of veracity.

If stories are to be credited, slipping through the closed doors behind which the commission has done its work, and deduced from the names of those publicly anonymous person seen going in and out, the commission has wasted no effort. It has gone to those who know. It has acted upon the well-known fact that criminals are frank, that the police know, that the whole activity of crime is so vast that only bribery could conceal it, and that by working in secret the public representatives could easily loosen tongues.

The small appropriation for the commission has produced results, then, which can be counted upon to startle those who so glibly voted for a "small investigation." The Legislature is known to be unprepared for such an overturning as it called for.

It had to come sooner or later, say the reform workers. Much better now. As repeal cuts off sources of income, the organized professionals are just now turning to other activities.

But only a complete reversal of that legislative subservience to vested interests shown in the making of the liquor bill, and only such a stirring of legislative courage and energy as has not been seen in years, say those in authority, can effectively rise to the magnitude of the occasion.

"It's up to the Legislature."

The Monitor's Radio Time-Table

What's on the Air Tonight?

900kc-WBZ-333m	800kc-WEEI-368m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00 N. E. Agriculture....	Neapolitan String	Five o'clock revue:	Skippy sketch.....
5:15 Monitor Views News.	Ensemble	popular	CBS dance music..
5:30 Singing Lady	Dean Wright, talk.	All-American Boy;	Melody Mart.....
5:45 Little Orphan Annie..	Curtis chat.....	Dance music.....	Stamp Adventurers
6:00 "Hickory Nuts".....	Evening Tattler;	Studio reports.....	"Buck Rogers."...
6:15 Studio speaker	records; talks....	Dance music	"Bobby Benson"...
6:30 Reports; sports.....	News; music.....	Merry-Go-Round .	CBS dance music.
6:45 Lowell Thomas.....	"Uncle Eph".....	Local dance music.	"Little Italy".....
7:00 Amos 'n' Andy.....	Salute program...	Myrt and Marge..	Reports; news....
7:15 Three Musketeers....	Popular vocal.....	Just Plain Bill....	Dance music.....
7:30 Laprel Quartet.....	Lum and Abner...	Mildred Bailey...	Italian Echoes,
7:45 Engineering Stories..	The Goldbergs....	Boake Carter.....	native program.
8:00 Captain Diamond's	Vallee Orchestra,	EdithMurray,songs	Local dance music
8:15 Adventures, sketch..	James Cagney;	Edwin C. Hill.....	N. E. Council talk.
8:30 Talk series.....	Chic Sale; Flor-	Voice of America;	Mandolin Orch....
8:45 Postmaster Hurley....	ence Desmond....	talks; music.....	Recovery speaker.
9:00 Death Valley Days,	Captain Henry's	Philadelphia Orch.	Dance music.....
9:15 dramatic sketch....	Show Boat; Win-	Kostelanetz Or-	Italian Trio.....
9:30 Wayne King and his	ninger; soloists;	chestra; soloists	Local dance music
9:45 orchestra	comedy skit.....	The Mystery Guild	Reports; news....
10:00 Hands Across the	Paul Whiteman's	Casa Loma Orch-	Jack Fisher and
10:15 Border; musical.....	Orchestra; Deems	estra; soloists....	his orchestra.....
10:30 Rines Orchestra.....	Taylor; Rhythm	Camera Man talk..	News Service.....
10:45 News flashes.....	Boys; soloists....	Reports; news....	Hall Johnsons;
11:00 Reports; sports.....	Forecasts; news..	Bruins - Americans	Hopkins Orch....
11:15 Morley Singers.....	Merolf Orchestra..	hockey report	Phil Regan; orch.
11:30 William Scotti and	Enric Madriguera	Russian soloists	Sign off
11:45 his orchestra.....	and his orchestra	and orchestra....	

Tomorrow's Features

Up to Luncheon

11:00 WBZ, WEEI, Music Appreciation Hour; Walter Damrosch, conductor.
12:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," Ernest Beaufort.
12:30 WBZ, National Farm and Home Hour; speakers; orchestra.

After Luncheon

2:00 WNAC, "Music for Children," John Erskine, Juilliard School of Music.
2:00 WEEI, "The Magic of Speech, Vida Ravenscroft Sutton.
2:30 WAAB, Recordings, Reinald Werrenrath and Philadelphia Orchestra.
3:30 WNAC, Philadelphia Orchestra, Leopold Stokowski, conductor.
3:00 WBZ, "Books and Authors," Edwin Francis Edgett.
3:30 WEEI, Women's Radio Review; Nicholas Roosevelt; speaker; orchestra.
4:30 WEEI, "Impressions of America," S. P. B. Mais, "Modern Columbus."
4:35 WNAC, United States Army Band, Capt William Stannard, conductor.
5:15 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," Henry Edison Williams.
6:00 WBZ, "Benefits of the NRA Codes," Hilliard Young.
6:30 WAAB, Tito Guizar, Mexican tenor; concert orchestra.

Dinner and After

7:30 WAAB, "Buy Early and Mail Early," Postmaster W. F. Hurley.
8:00 WEEI, Jessica Dragonette; Col. Louis M. Howe; quartet; orchestra.
8:30 WNAC, "The March of Time," dramatized news of the week.
9:00 WNAC, Philadelphia Orchestra, Leopold Stokowski, conductor.
9:00 WEEI, "Waltz Time"; Frank Munn, tenor; Abe Lyman's Orchestra.
9:30 WNAC, Football Show; Christy Walsh; Harry Kipke; quartet; orchestra.
9:30 WBZ, Phil Baker; Harry McNaughton; vocal groups; orchestra.

Late Evening

10:00 WBZ, Symphonic Band; Karin Dayas, pianist; Bennett Chapple, narrator.
10:00 WEEI, "The First Nighter" sketch, "Police Reporter."
10:00 WNAC, Olsen and Johnson; male quartet; female trio; orchestra.
10:30 WEEI, Lum and Abner's Old-Time Friday Sociable; Al Bernard, minstrelsy.
10:45 WAAB, Gladys Rice, soprano; concert orchestra.

Sentences in Gang Cases Show Speed Lower Courts Need

Following hard on the Crime Commission report, which calls for extermination of gangsters by swift and summary justice, come the first sentences imposed as a result of the Charles "King" Solomon gangster killing. These sentences are an illustration of the speed which the commission would introduce into the slack lower courts, meted out in this case by the higher Superior Court, which the commission holds to be a model court.

James H. Scully was found guilty of robbing Solomon and of complicity in the group that carried out the murder, though absolved of the murder itself. He received a sentence of 16-20 years at State Prison. John T. O'Donnell was found guilty of being accessory after the fact and was sentenced to five to seven years.

Indictments are still out against one man who is alleged to be the actual slayer, and against another who was charged with being an accomplice.

Tomorrow, another case directed against the gang empire will open. Stephen Wallace, alias Steve Gustin, alleged leader of the Gustin gang in Boston, will go into court charged with assault to kill Special Police Officer Daniel J. McDonald last February. The trial will get under way probably on Monday.

Assistant District Attorney Frederick T. Doyle, who represented the State in the Solomon case, called for maximum sentences, telling the court that only in this way has the court any hope of stamping out these flagrant gangster crimes. He is using all the facilities of an aroused police force to apprehend the actual slayer, still at large, and thus complete the penalties.

The Crime Commission has held that the Superior Court in Massachusetts, which has administered the sentences in this case, is the model of effective and fearless and incorruptible action of justice, upon which the district courts of the Commonwealth must be rebuilt. These sentences are welcomed at this time as giving the weight of case illustrations to the commission's report.

Winant Advises States to Adopt NRA Formulas

Tells Consumers League Industry Must Abolish 'Jungle Warfare'

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 14—The National Recovery Act gives the new formulas which are needed to translate the guarantees of the Constitution into modern life, and its minimum wage, maximum hour and child labor provision should be embodied in state laws so as to become a permanent part of the social and industrial structure of the United States, according to Gov. John G. Winant of New Hampshire.

In an address at the thirty-fourth annual meeting of the National Consumers League yesterday, Governor Winant declared that "invention and new formulas are as necessary to progress in the political and social life of the nation as in the fields of mechanics and chemistry" and urged the states to support President Roosevelt's national recovery program.

Governor Winant, who has been mentioned as a possibility for the Republican presidential nomination in 1936, arraigned the "unbridled individualism" against which the President has declared war and described as his choice for the new social order "a system of coöperation in which the individual contributed to the group, and the group in turn respected the rights of the individual."

"Compact Theory" Outlined

Discussing the difficulties of setting up industrial and social standards in particular areas, Governor Winant said that one forceful argument generally put forward by the industrialists was that the absence of tariff walls on the state borders left them without protection against competition of goods produced at lower cost elsewhere and shipped into their territories.

He outlined a method which he called the "compact theory," by which groups of states would combine to create certain industrial and social standards for their areas. These groups would, in turn, make "treaties" with other regional combinations and eventually wipe out existing differentials in the standard to be found in other parts of the country.

A set of such standards is already under consideration by commissions appointed by the New England states, he said. New York, Pennsylvania and New Jersey are being asked to take part in the conferences and a similar move is under way in the South.

Discussing the changes which are going on in the old order, Governor Winant declared that the way out lies not in disregarding the virtues of earlier days but rather in recognizing their implications and obligations in the more complex social system of today.

Must Recognize Changes

"It is failure to recognize these changing needs that has tempted men of unusual ability to disregard the public good and in the end destroy their own personal happiness," he continued.

"It has long been my opinion that jungle warfare has no place in modern industry. The exploitation of workers, with hours and wages as weapons, in an attempt to capture markets has been a deep, underlying cause of our lack of social advance."

Mr. Donald R. Richberg, general counsel of the National Recovery Administration, described the dominant purpose of the recovery program as to "maintain a balance between production and consumption not by a reactionary curtailment of production and consumption, but by a progressive increase of consumption."

Mrs. Elinore Morehouse Herrick, vice-chairman of the regional labor board, declared that the basic soundness of the Consumers League program was witnessed by the basic changes along similar lines which the Federal Government is bringing about.

Front Wheel Device Of Plymouth Cars Shown at Detroit

DETROIT, Mich., Dec. 14—Independent suspension of the front wheels without benefit of axle was shown here by Plymouth cars in a preview yesterday. Engineers call their device a "pantagraph design, perfect in geometry and sprung with molybdenum steel coils testing 300,000 cycles."

To non-technical editors, writers and photographers who were let in on the secret at a breakfast given by the company's president, Mr. B. E. Hutchinson, the contrivance looked more like a big wishbone with the two prongs ingeniously hinged to the frame of the car. The wheel revolves on the stem end and in the fork rests a coil spring which takes up road shocks.

"Individual front-wheel springing is something that the American public is going to hear a lot about next year," Mr. Hutchinson said. "The question of what it is and what it does will most likely interest the motorist more than anything else in the 1934 models.

"Simply told, the new device allows each front wheel to rise vertically or fall without disturbing the other wheel. The front axle has been done away with entirely. The wheels being literally suspended from the frame. Even the "shimmy" has vanished. It is now possible, also, to obtain accuracy of front wheel alignment.

Boston Events

TONIGHT

Theaters

"THE FIRST APPLE" (Shubert). With Conrad Nagel. 8:15.

"ONE SUNDAY AFTERNOON" (Plymouth). Refreshing American comedy exceptionally well done. 8:30.

"A CRIME AT BLOSSOMS" (Peabody Playhouse). The Stagers give this English comedy by Mordaunt Shairp its first Boston production. 8:30.

Movies

METROPOLITAN—Ginger Rogers and Jack Oakie in "Sitting Pretty." Song writers make good in Hollywood in various amusing ways. Stage show includes juggler who puts real humor in his unusually skillful work. 11:10 a. m., 2, 4:50, 7:40, 10:35.

SCOLLAY SQUARE AND MODERN—Four Mark Brothers in "Duck Soup." Scollay at 11:25 a. m., 2, 6:30, 9:40. Modern at 9, 11:30 a. m., 2:05, 4:45, 7:15, 9:50.

PARAMOUNT AND FENWAY — "Jimmy and Sally," with James Dunn and Claire Trevor. Also "From Headquarters," Paramount at 9:20 a. m., 12:05, 2:55, 5:40, 8:35. Fenway at 2:13, 4:49, 7:35, 10:01.

KEITH'S—"Little Women." 9:45, 11:45 a. m., 1:45, 3:45, 5:45, 7:45, 9:45.

BOSTON—"Aggie Appleby, Maker of Men." Charles Rogers and his California Cavaliers, on stage. 10 a. m., 12:58, 4:34, 7:41, 10:34.

STATE—"Should Ladies Behave," with Alice Brady and Lionel Barrymore. 12:30, 3:50, 5:10, 7:30, 9:50.

UPTOWN—"Invisible Man." H. G. Wells' imaginative story worked out with all the detail possible to trick photography. Vaudeville. 1, 3:50, 6:50, 9:50.

SOUTH STATION THEATER—Duke Ellington and his band in "A Bundle of Blues"; Krazy Kat cartoon, newsreels and other shorts. Continuous from 9 a. m.

Hockey

BOSTON GARDEN—Cubs vs. New Haven. 8:30.

Music

CHARDON STRING QUARTET—Third concert in Beethoven Cycle; two quartets, Opus 59, Numbers 1 and 2. Brattle Hall, Cambridge. 8:30.

Other Events

PLAYCRAFTERS — "Not to the Swift," a new comedy by John C. Ritchey, presented in Robin Hall, Ipswich and Boylston Streets. 8:30.

ROCKWELL KENT — Gives illustrated lecture, "Why This Modern?" in Jordan Hall. 8:30.

FORD HALL FORUM — "Understanding Our Government." James Roosevelt, chairman. Donald R. Richberg, speaker. Subject, "Achievements of the NRA." 8.

"RUSSIA AS IT IS"—An unbiased view of the Soviet Republic presented in Julien Bryan's lecture and films. He took 15,000 feet in Russia this year. Symphony Hall. 8:15.

LYNN HISTORICAL SOCIETY — "Early American Lights and Methods of Their Use." Talk and exhibit of lamps by Dr. Edward A. Rushford, of Salem. 126 Green Street, Lynn. 8.

PUBLIC LIBRARY—Lecture by Isabel Anderson in the Field and Forest Club Course. Subject, "In Eastern Seas." 8.

ROY CHAPMAN ANDREWS—Lecture on "Ten Years in the Gobi Desert." During his Gobi expedition Dr. Andrews discovered a nest of dinosaur eggs. He took 100,000 feet of movie film, some of which will be shown. University Club. 8:15.

DR. ERICK GUTKIND—Second lecture in series on "The Crisis of Humanity: Our New Way to Look at the World." Subject, "The New Relation Between Man and Nature." Hotel Bellevue. 8.

"LIFE AND DEATH IN BALI"—Lecture by Patricia Boyd. Du Buron Studio, 1126 Boylston Street. 8:15.

"BREEZIN' ALONG" — Community play given in Mary E. Curley School Center for benefit of needy in Jamaica Plain at Christmas. A three-act musical comedy. 8.

DRAMATIC FOLK FESTIVAL — "Givers Gold." Over 200 people are included in this production. Given for the benefit of the School Relief Fund, in the Assembly Hall of the William Barton Rogers School, Ryde Park. 8.

TOMORROW

Music

BOSTON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA (Symphony Hall). Beethoven's Symphony No. 5 in C minor; Bloch's "Schelomo," Hebrew Rhapsody; Whithorne's "Moon Trail"; first performance in America of Markevitch's "Introduction and Hymn." 2:30.

Other Events

UNIVERSITY CLUB — Lecture by F. Lauriston Bullard, chief editorial writer of the Boston Herald. 10:45 a. m.

MASS. FOREST AND PARK ASSN.—Round Table Conference. Discussion of Berkshires to Cape Bridle Trail. 3 Joy Street. 10 a. m.

Boston Art Notes

Arts and Crafts

The Society for Arts and Crafts overflows with handicraft. Gems and silver, weaving, wood carving, enameling and pottery make up the exhibits which in the aggregate summarize the best of New England talent in the decorative arts.

A special display of needlework by Mrs. Martha G. Stearns has been arranged. The versatility of Mrs. Stearns with the needle, the devicefulness of application, mark her things especially. All her patterns are spare and simple, the stitchery applied as a delicate ornament of the scarf or towel or doily. There is no attempt whatever at spectacular performance.

Another interesting collection is that of textiles spun and woven in Ireland. The moist climate is responsible for the particular softness of the wool, the quality of which is enhanced by the tones of vegetable dye.

Terry B. Gordon

At the Hatfield Color Shop there is a small exhibition of oils by Mr. Terry B. Gordon. The pictures represent the hobby of a man who spends the better part of his time being vice-president of a bank. He joins the ranks of business-man painters, of whom there is a large number in the city.

Mr. Gordon is no exception; his pictures are made in light, poetic moods as if as an escape from the burdens of business routine. There are scenes of the countryside depicted with a tidy brush. The palette is high up in the scale, leaning toward whitish tonalities. Delicacy characterizes the canvases, which are small and unpretending. Not all hobby painters submit to discipline as Mr. Gordon does. D. A.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Partly cloudy, continued cold tonight, with lowest temperature 14 to 18 degrees; Friday partly cloudy with slowly rising temperature; moderate to fresh northeasterly winds.

Maine and New Hampshire: Fair, continued cold tonight; Friday partly cloudy and not so cold.

Vermont: Partly cloudy tonight; Friday cloudy and not so cold, followed by snow in late afternoon or night.

Massachusetts: Partly cloudy, not quite so cold on north coast tonight; Friday cloudy, slowly rising temperature.

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Partly cloudy tonight; Friday cloudy, slowly rising temperature.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh north and northeast winds; weather partly overcast tonight and Friday, possibly followed by rain over extreme south portion Friday afternoon.

High Tides at Boston

Thursday 3:42 p. m., Friday 9 a. m.
Height of tides 8.8 feet, 10.6 feet.

Light all vehicles at 4:44 p. m.

Steel Scrap Price Up

NEW YORK, Dec. 14—The price of heavy melting steel scrap, regarded as an important trade barometer, has advanced $1.50 a ton at Pittsburgh since last week at this time. The latest increase, 50 cents, puts the quotation at $13.50 to $13.

New Deal Given DeMolay of State By Athletic League

Youth to Govern Activities by Body Resembling United States Congress

By a New Deal, which has been dealt to the 35 chapters of the Massachusetts Order of DeMolay, youths of this organization are going to practice in a small way the ideals of the United States Government. A "Senate" and "House of Representatives" are planned by the DeMolay for arrangements, rulings, etc., of its athletic activities.

This came about through the recent organizing by the State DeMolay of a Massachusetts State DeMolay Athletic League, under the supervision of Mr. Leon W. Weir, deputy of the grand council for Massachusetts.

Mr. Weir and his assistants saw the need of instilling new enthusiasm in the state chapters. As a result, the athletic league was formed, a constitution drawn up and officers appointed. These comprise the governing body or athletic board, director of athletics, a "Senate" composed of one member from each district of the State, a "House of Representatives" composed of one member of each chapter and a secretary-treasurer.

It will be the function of the "government" to arrange for inter-chapter games, to promote interest and activity in games among individuals, chapters and teams representing DeMolay, to discover and group teams in their proper districts as well as see that the constitution is followed out.

Since his first appearance as deputy of the Grand Council for Massachusetts, Mr. Weir saw the need for closer contact with the chapters of the State and the boys forming them. Immediately he divided the 35 chapters into 10 districts. Then to each district he appointed a deputy. At monthly intervals the 10 deputies meet with Mr. Weir and report in detail the activities of their chapters. It is the first time in the history of DeMolay that such an arrangement has been adopted.

These deputies represent some of the biggest business men in their community, and, although they are very busy, they unselfishly devote their spare time to these boys. Their main objective is to impress upon them the aim of DeMolay, which is "to teach and practice the virtue of clean, upright, patriotic and reverent living as the best preparation for manhood."

Universal Pipe & Radiator

NEW YORK, Dec. 14 (AP)—Universal Pipe & Radiator Company reports net loss of $470,219 for the nine months ended Sept. 30, compared with loss of $657,486 in the corresponding period of 1932. September quarter loss was $185,294, compared with $172,593 in the like interval of a year ago.

Star-Spangled Banner Auction Is Protested

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BALTIMORE, Md., Dec. 14—Many voices have been raised here in protest against the proposed sale at auction in New York City next month of what is believed to be the earliest complete manuscript copy of "The Star-Spangled Banner," copied and signed by Francis Scott Key.

Officials of the American Legion, Daughters of the American Revolution and others have gone on record against the proposed sale, declaring that the manuscript "should not be allowed to leave" the city.

The manuscript will be sold at auction in New York by the Safe Deposit and Trust Company of Baltimore, executor of the estate of Mr. Henry Walters.

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Germany Shows Century's Gains In Photography

Berlin Exhibition Reveals Remarkable Progress in Art and Technique

Special from Monitor Bureau

BERLIN—Few German exhibitions have been more interesting or instructive than the recent Exhibition of Photography, "The Camera."

Today, when photography is so essential to progress in the arts and sciences, when it has become part of our everyday life, it is easy to forget that its development in the form in which we have it today, had scarcely begun a century ago.

When we think of our illustrated books and newspapers, of the wonderful color effects now realized in color photography, only a "living" exhibition like this one can bring before our eyes the great progress achieved during three generations.

It was natural that such an exhibition should have been organized in Germany. For it was a German who opened the way to photography by his experiments in the use of the "silver salts," and to German research are due many of the important advances made in connection with this invention. Any doubt which a foreigner might have as to the average German's interest in photography is dispelled by the memory of the crowds who carry cameras slung over their shoulders on their week-end tramps.

That photography, like many another important invention, was long held in disrepute is clearly seen by some of the statements reproduced at the exhibition. "Photography only reveals the animal part of man," one man wrote in 1864. "It is to art, what the barrel organ is to the orchestral music," wrote another as late as 1890.

While Alexander von Sternberg had written to Berzelius, the chemist, nearly 50 years earlier, that he had taught the light beam to draw: "But how does it draw? What does it make of the eyes, ears, nose and hands of our dear ones? You have made of the sun a portrait painter. Ach, what an unhappy idea!"

As to this criticism, one thing must be said in its support, namely, that in the early stages of photography a proper adjustment of perspective was not fully understood, with the result that many startling caricature-like photos were produced.

But photography has gone very far since those days. Such work bears as much resemblance to the production of a modern photographer as does his apparatus to that of his forerunner, who needed to be not only informed in photography, but also physically strong enough to carry his camera around with him. Today, the simplest amateur can take an instantaneous exposure, whereas it needed first a 10-minute, and later a four-minute exposure for Daguerre to be successful.

Though photography, in its modern sense, is not originally German, it was Johann Heinrich Schulze of Kolbitz, near Magdeburg, who made the first "photo" (Lichtbild) in 1727. It was a very primitive affair, but it established the fact that contrary to the ideas of that time, it was light and not heat which produced the necessary changes in the silver salts employed. Schulze's primitive "lightbearer" and "darkness hearer" prepared the way for the "positives" and "negatives" of later times, and he himself had a vision of far greater things when he wrote that "this research can point the way to still further practical uses."

Modern photography owes its origin to two Frenchmen, Niépce and Daguerre. Niépce, the cavalry officer, in his researches in lithography discovered the secret which Daguerre, the painter and decoratove artist, was to develop later in his "daguerreotype."

Even before this, Daguerre had achieved remarkable effects by his treatment of colors, and this, combined with his studies in light and its reactions, enabled him to obtain his first success in 1837. His methods he had learned from Niépce, but his direct application of the iodine steam bath to the silvered-copper plate was new. The fixing of the photograph was still a rather primitive affair, being done with ordinary cooking salts.

Daguerre's work was directly continued by the Englishman, W. H. Fox Talbot, who first took photographs by instantaneous exposure.

An important contribution was made by Prof. Hermann Wilhelm Vogel, of the Berlin Technical College, when he reproduced the colors of natural objects in their correct tone-value, within the black-and-white scale, by improving the visibility of the negative. He led the way to the natural color photography, improved by Adolf Miethe, and which today has perfected the infra-red photography, making it possible to penetrate mist and fog, and reveal things hidden from the naked eye.

Germany's contribution to perfection in optical science has also been considerable. It was Joseph Fraunhofer who produced the perfect optical paste (Glasfluesse) in the first quarter of the last century and Ernst Abbe and Paul Rudolph of Jena, who gave the world the first anastigmatic lens, before the close of the same century.

Less than 100 years after the first photograph, the phototelegram was invented. Today, a picture can be handed in at any telegraphic receiving station and dispatched to the principal countries of the world at a price less than that which a photograph would have cost not many years ago. Thus, a phototelegram can be sent from Berlin to London, for 21 pfennigs (5 cents at gold rates), or for 1.65 marks a square centimeter, to New York.

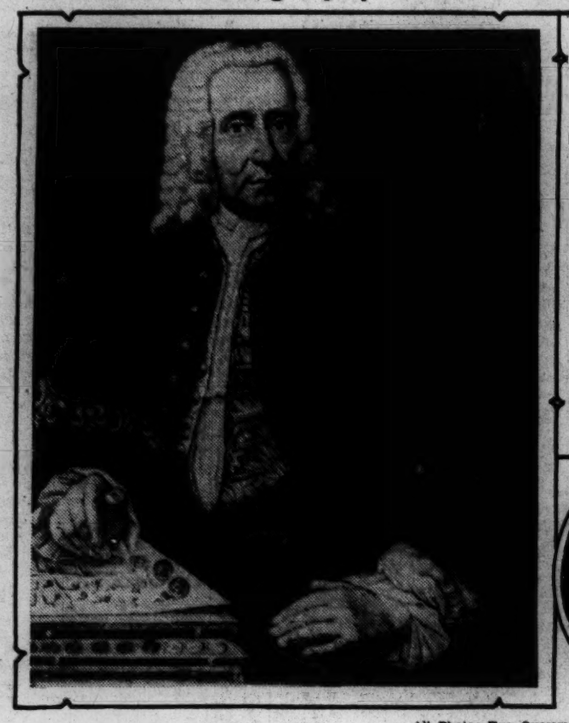
In its different sections, the exhibition also showed the work of the amateur, the professional and of the press photographer. The wonderful precision of the modern camera was revealed in the remarkable enlargements of photographs, 2x3 centimeters. The fineness of expression, and wealth of detail registered in them could only be appreciated in the enlargements, which were works of art fit to adorn any salon.

The photograph as a chronicler of the times, of social, political and scientific developments, was also well illustrated in different sections of the exhibition.

How photography can be utilized for propaganda purposes was excellently seen here. The huge pictures of the development of the Hitler movement since 1923, which filled the large hall, made a striking impression. That it will also be used to further the new ideas of the Third Reich, especially in race hygiene, is already evident.

Coincident with the photography exhibition, a display of the art of book printing was given. The book, from manuscripts to publication, was interestingly shown. A comparison of both exhibitions clearly revealed that what book printing is to thought and the spoken word photography is to vision and the plastic arts.

Pioneers in Photography and a Humorist's Conception of a Walking Studio



All Photos THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—"Historia," Berlin.

Berlin Exhibition Contrasts Early Crudity and Modern Artistry

Left—Johann Heinrich Schulze of Kolbitz, Inventor of First "Photo" (Lichtbild) in 1727. Right—English Caricature (1856) of Street Photographer's Tent, the Hat Unrolling to Form the Developing Dark Chamber. Inset—Louis Jacques Daguerre, Who in 1839 Obtained a British Patent for His Photographic Method Which Was Called "Daguerreotypie."

France Looks East To Solve Problem

(Continued from Page 1)

refusal of the Reich's demands. The French Government, the Monitor learns on highest authority, intends to continue its diplomatic efforts to find a "formula" which will enable it to give satisfaction—not perhaps to Germany, whose demands are regarded as unreasonable—but at least to Great Britain, so as to win back support of pacific world opinion which France feels to be once more ebbing away from itself.

Whether reports that the Reich has asked a conscript army of 300,000 with necessary light arms, plus fighting planes, tanks, and heavy guns are entirely accurate or not, it is certain that its demands are so important as to be equivalent to the complete rearming of Germany, in the opinion of the French authorities.

France, it is understood, has notified Chancellor Hitler that such proposals for rearmament of the Reich are contrary to the whole Disarmament Conference idea and therefore could not be taken as the basis of further negotiations intended to obtain Germany's return to Geneva.

The French Government still nurses the slender hope that Lord Tyrrell, who is expected to confer with M. Joseph Paul-Boncour tomorrow, will bring some compromise proposal. Reports that Sir John Simon plans to visit Paris and perhaps Berlin and Rome soon are likewise welcomed in official circles as indication that Britain also hesitates to indorse entirely the rearmament of the Reich.

It is considered significant that the important portion of the French Parliament and a small portion of the Cabinet favor further concessions to the Reich in the way of reducing France's offensive weapons and thus attaining armament equality by gradual and controlled arms reductions. A majority of the Government, however, appears to feel that only such slight concessions can be made as will not displease France's allies in the East.

A special conference of the French defense ministers—War, Air and Marine—with the Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs, has been called to study the problem.

In the midst of the excitement over international affairs, war debt questions are virtually forgotten and almost no attention is paid here to the installment of the American debt which falls due tomorrow. The Government has dispatched a message to the United States announcing that France continues to "defer" payment until settlements have been revised.

It is pointed out here that the French respect for obligations is proved by the Government's action in continuing to pay all French loans launched in the United States at 25.52 francs to the dollar despite American Government's example of declaring the gold clause void.

New England CCC To Enroll 1000 Men

Opportunity for more young men and veterans to enter the Civilian Conservation Corps is to be provided in New England shortly, Maj.-Gen. Fox Conner, commanding general of the First Corps Area, announced today.

Vacancies left by former "forest soldiers" will be filled by new members in a drive from Jan. 2 to Jan. 10. It is estimated that about 1000 new enrollments will be necessary to bring the corps to its full New England strength of 25,000. Each of the 88 junior CCC companies will be brought up to its quota of 200 men, it was reported. These replacements will be selected locally in vicinity of the camps by representatives of the Labor Department.

Selection of veterans will be undertaken by the regional managers of the veterans' administration who have designated Mr. Frank W. Coppinger of the Boston office as their liaison officer. Fort Devens will be the concentration point for all veterans selected for enrollment, except those residing in the Montpelier District. The latter will be enrolled at the headquarters of Col. Clement A. Trott at Montpelier.

Pneumatic Casing Shipments

NEW YORK, Dec. 14 (AP)—October shipments of pneumatic casings totaled 2,536,971 units, a decrease of 27.6 per cent from September, but 41 per cent above October, 1932, reports the Rubber Manufacturers Association, Inc., production, totaling 3,428,658 units, was 14.3 per cent under September and 33.5 per cent over a year ago.

Communications Brought Together In Federal Plan

Private Operation Under Strict Rules Indicated as U. S. Policy

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14—A long-range aim to coördinate all forms of communication was revealed by President Roosevelt yesterday, based on a report from the Department of Commerce looking toward formulation of an official policy.

Indications seem to be that the Administration will favor further concentration into private monopolies of the channels of communication, under still more rigid forms of government control.

President Roosevelt analyzed four fields of communication. In the first, voice communication, the telephone companies are now knit into a single exclusive monopoly, over which the Government exerts considerable supervision. The only likely change in this field is further extension of official regulation.

The second field, symbol communication through the telegraph, sees competition between two companies, emphasized by frequent tentatives toward consolidation. Presumably the Administration would encourage these moves toward unity and then graft upon the monopoly a rigid form of federal control.

The third field, that of radio communication — which combines voice and symbol—is, according to President Roosevelt, a "forgotten child," whose regulation is far from determined, but which has moved fast and far in the direction of monopoly.

In the foreign field, which combines telephone, telegraph, and radio the tendency is also toward coördination, although all three fields now act with virtual independence. To bring them together would appear to be an aim of Administration policy.

Revolt in Spain Under Control

(Continued from Page 1)

Logroño. There was sabotage and firing in towns of Galicia with attempts to paralyze public business. Convents and churches were fired, and a strike of anarchist railway workers was attempted in Andalusia without success.

Four trains were derailed with a loss of life in Valencia in North Spain. In Bujarance in the province of Cordoba and Villaneuve de las Serena in the province of Badajoz rebels were subdued only after a heavy siege.

Madrid, with 22 bomb explosions, had practically no loss of life and was comparatively quiet.

The Government has decided not to resign until the revolution is definitely ended. It was obvious also from the temper of the Cortes at its first business session that Socialists and Reds are going to keep the House lively. Señor Alejandro Lerroux has accepted to form the Government almost immediately.

One good result has come out of the evil of revolution. Leaders of the four principal Right Wing groups publicly expressed to the Prime Minister their determination to stand by the Government unconditionally until the period of crisis is over. It is thought that in spite of the Right Wing victory this will go far to consolidating the republic.

Alabama Methodists Act To Oppose Sale of Liquor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. — Members of the North Alabama Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, in session here recently adopted resolutions deploring defeat of the Eighteenth Amendment and pledging themselves to do all in thir power to oppose the sale of alcoholic beverages.

Alabama Utility Helps Teachers by Early Taxes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MOBILE, Ala., Dec. 14—The Alabama Power Company has decided to pay its $1,250,000 in state taxes immediately rather than wait until the end of the month in order that the school-teachers' salaries and other school expenses may be paid before Christmas. This will benefit Mobile County very much.

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SAGA of the SAUSAGES

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They're on the way to market, and they set a dizzy pace.
Around the turn is Joneses, the place where the good pigs go
To make those little sausages, the ones we all love so.

Chorus: O, most little pigs go to market
To rest their weary bones.
Yes, most little pigs go to market
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Japan's Army Wrests Glory From Politicians as It Leads Nation On to Realize 'Destiny'

(Continued from Page 1)

writer has watched political developments in Japan, he has been impressed by the fact that nearly all Japanese newspapers turned against the party in power, and that there were no party organs, as in western countries. He once asked a Japanese editor why this was true, and the editor replied: 'It is a matter of circulation. Attacks on the party in power increase circulation, because they please our readers. No political party is really popular."

Party government got off to a bad start in Japan because the parties from the beginning had almost no real responsibilities, and therefore the political career did not attract many men of character and outstanding ability. In national emergencies, political parties abdicated as they have done recently and the military or the Elder Statesmen assumed control of the Government.

But in the period between 1915, when the last national emergency occurred, and the autumn of 1931, political parties had obtained notable increase of power and responsibility. The House of Peers had been rendered almost innocuous. The Elder Statesmen, or Genro, had all pasased on with the exception of Prince Saionji, who had lost much of his interest in politics, and no attempt was made to replace the members of this "super cabinet." The Privy Council, too, had been defeated in attempts to interfere with party governments.

Military Incorruptibility

Unfortunately the parties proved incapable of using their increasing opportunities. Both of the major parties lost much prestige by disclosure of widespread corruption within their ranks. A persistent and virulent newspaper campaign undermined popular faith in party leaders. When the military revived the expansion policy, they encountered no opposition from political leaders, who knew that the military had a stronger hold upon popular imagination than they had, and that a stand against the military would be fatal.

It must be admitted that the military have deserved a larger share of popular faith and respect than party leaders have. There have been few disclosures of corruption in the army and navy, while such disclosures have been commonplace among the politicians. Few, if any of the military leaders have retired with large fortunes as scores of politicians have done. Within the limits of their intellectual training, there is no doubt whatever that most of Japan's military oligarchy are sincere and patriotic men.

When one adds to this the fact that a war of conquest, in whatever form is likely to be popular, and that the military held out hopes to the people of a basic solution of their difficulties, it is not difficult to understand why the army became, and still is today, the most popular organization in Japan, and why General Araki is a greater national hero than any man in recent times.

Army Regains Prestige

The dangers inherent in military domination of national thought and policy are obvious to any western student of history. In western democratic countries, military leaders understand as well as any others that military influence must be strictly limited for the general good. That conception had made definite headway in Japan during the decade preceding the autumn of 1931. It had made so much progress, in fact, that military leaders had become alarmed and were therefore the more disposed to utilize their first opportunity to restore their waning power and prestige.

That task has been accomplished with amazing thoroughness. One can state confidently that the prestige of the Japanese military oligarchy has not been so high since the years immediately following the Russo-Japanese war. The Japanese people today display an almost pathetic faith in the ability of military leaders to guide them into a newer and better world.

Something more than self-interest, however, prompted the military faction to take over control of national policy in 1931. More than any other group in Japan, military leaders possess an almost fanatical belief that they have a mission to preserve and cultivate the Japanese national spirit. General Araki published this summer a book entitled "The Spirit of the Japanese People", in which he said:

"Military education in Japan is unique in its guiding principle. It has the double object of spiritual training and exercise in the use of arms.... It aims primarily to imbue men with the significance of the morality of the fighting services and secondarily to exercise them in the art of combat necessary to enforce their moral philosophy."

This was not intended as mere rhetoric. General Araki is universally regarded in Japan as a man of rigid integrity and sincerity, and his assertion that the spirit of the Japanese people is the "soldier spirit" is accepted generally with respect and attention. The "soldier spirit" to which General Araki constantly refers is clearly an extension of the old samurai spirit, brought down to date and drilled into Japanese soldiers and sailors today.

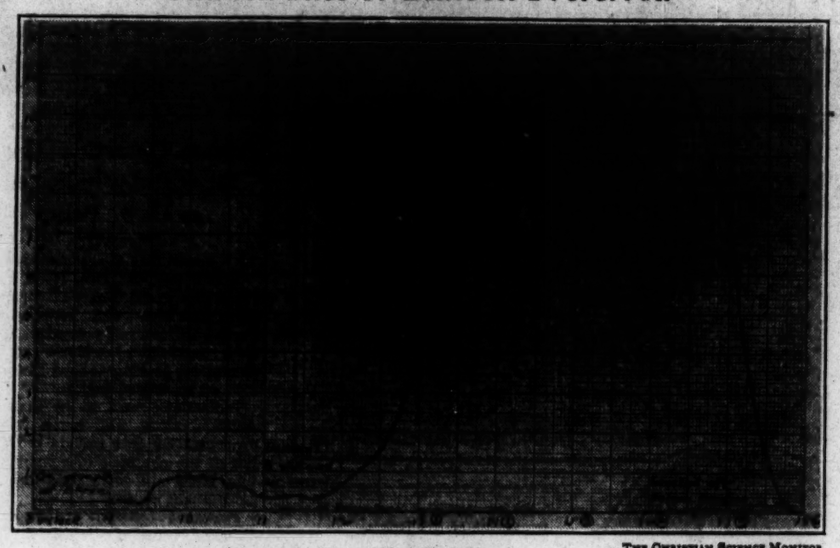
In an earlier day, Japanese leaders initiated a social revolution when they abolished for their country's good the entire samurai class. Today there is a reverse tendency to reinstate the modern samurai as the ruling class in Japan. Fortunately a clear appreciation begins to appear among many influential Japanese of the danger of permitting such a tendency to go too far.

Attemps at military reigns of terror in Japan in 1931 and 1932 were aimed at establishing a military dictatorship. These attempts failed, partly because responsible military leaders declined to support them. It is possible that similar attempts will be made again, and that the ensuing internal conflict will result in drastic changes in the form of government.

Military ascendancy is possible today because the military conception of national policy has been, and still is, universally popular. But the Japanese do not want a military dictatorship, and will resist attempts to establish one, as they did even in 1931 and 1932, when the military were at the height of the popularity.

A serious internal conflict is still possible over the issue of military ascendancy, but such a conflict, if it comes, should not be interpreted as affecting the doctrine of expansion on the Asiatic mainland. On that issue there is no internal conflict whatever.

Sudden Rise of Balloon Preferred



The Christian Science Monitor

Chart of Settle Flight Compiled by Prof. Arthur H. Compton, University of Chicago

Whalen Applauded As NRA Chairman

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 14—The citizenship and public work of Mr. Grover A. Whalen, head of the National Recovery Administration in New York City, was applauded by President Roosevelt, Brig.-Gen. Hugh S. Johnson, National Recovery Administrator, and more than 2000 representative men and women leaders here at a dinner to him at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel last night.

Mr. Whalen, in reply, described the National Recovery Act as making for a program founded on the belief that intelligent coöperation is a needed substitute for hatred and helplessness.

Mr. Whalen said that when the NRA started work here, there were 1,000,000 unemployed in New York City. "Today 600,000 are back at work," he said. "We started with child labor and sweatshops. These are now abolished. We started with $5 and $6 as minimum wages a week Today the minimum wage is $15. We started with work weeks of 72 hours. We now have a work week of 40 hours, with a maximum of 54. These salient facts tell the story of achievement."

California to Prosecute Though Governor Pardons

SAN JOSE, Calif., Dec. 14 (AP)—With a promise of a pardon for the defendant from Gov. James Rolph Jr., authorities here yesterday pushed plans to prosecute Anthony Cataldi, 18, on a charge of violating the state lynching law by participation in the mob which hung the kidnaper-slayer of Brooke Hart.

Cataldi was arrested on information furnished by Mr. A. L. Wirin and Mr. Ellis O. Jones, representatives of the Civil Liberties Union which demanded prosecution of the mob leaders.

Park and Welfare Turnover Looming In New York City

LaGuardia Names Specialists for Two More Important Posts

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 14—Reiterating his pledge that the office-holders in his mayoralty will be specialists—the best available in their line—Mayor-Elect Fiorello H. LaGuardia today brought his list of appointments to important city posts up to six.

This was in the announcement that Mr. Robert Moses, Democrat and chairman of the Long Island state park commission, would be park commissioner for the whole city, and Mr. William Hodson, executive director of the Welfare Council since 1925 and a member of the Civil Works Administration, commissioner of public welfare—selections that promise a complete renovation and recasting of the parks and welfare systems.

The office to which Mr. Moses, a veteran fighter for parks and parkways, is named, does not yet exist and will necessitate legislation. It will replace a park board of one commissioner for each of the five boroughs in the interest of efficiency and ecor my and is the second departure from present forms in the appointment list. The first lay in the setting up of the office of special counsel to the commissioner of accounts and naming to it Mr. Irving Ben Cooper, chief aide of Judge Samuel Seabury in the city-wide legislative inquiry.

This appointment, with Mr. Paul Blanchard, executive director of the City Affairs Committee, as Commissioner of Accounts, gave pause today in Tammany quarters, where the braves have been absorbed of late in their rush to cinch hold-over city jobs and pension benefits. In deed, these appointments bear all the signs that the unfinished chapters of the Seabury inquiry are to be written under the new administration in a thorough exposure of city mismanagement under Tammany.

Mr. Moses was Secretary of State under Gov. Alfred E. Smith and was prominently mentioned for Fusion Mayor last summer. He joined forces with the Fusionists in the campaign and took the stump for the LaGuardia ticket.

The appointment of Mr. Hodson, who is unknown politically, to head a department that has been under perpetual charge of mixing politics with relief epitomizes the Mayor-elect's pledge for a nonpolitical administration. Mr. Hodson took no part in the Fusion campaign, and Major LaGuardia did not meet him until he took up the program of civil works projects last month. His experience with welfare problems dates from 1916, when he was graduated from Harvard law school. Mr. Hodson was a leader in the battle for a reorganization of Tammany's relief program.

Meanwhile Kings County has a new borough president today in the eleventh-hour induction of Mr. Peter A. Carey, Democratic distric leader, to succeed Mr. Henry Hesterberg in the place. By retiring a few days before the expiration of his term, Mr. Hesterberg, the defeated Tammany candidate for reëlection, made himself eligible to the high-salaried post of a commissioner on the Board of Water Supply.

Log of Stratosphere Flight Shows Balloon's Final Spurt

At First It Just Scraped the Tree Tops and Loafed Along Till Sun Heated the Gas, Then Up It Shot

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Dec. 14 — The swift climb of the American stratosphere balloon and its even sharper drop, falling at the rate of six miles in 20 minutes, are pictured in a diagram of the recent flight worked out by Prof. Arthur H. Compton of the University of Chicago.

This is the first chart of the journey Lieut.-Commander T. G. W. Settle's balloon made to its record height of 11.6 miles, and its reproduction here is the first to be published.

Making a chart of the balloon's course proved a knotty puzzle. Professor Compton had to have data of this nature for his study of the cosmic rays. As the director of the technical side of the expedition, he had supervised the installation of the apparatus for experiments.

"Starting at the left of the diagram," he says, "it is seen that the balloon just barely got off the ground the morning it took off, drifted a couple of miles, and started to rise at 9:30.

Just Above Tree Tops

"It went up to 800 or 900 feet, stayed there half an hour, then dropped to a few hundred feet. It must then have been not far above the tree tops. The aim was to take advantage of a westerly air current in order to get farther from the Atlantic Ocean. It was then in Pennsylvania.

"It drew up to 1000 feet, and about 11:45 began to rise swiftly, attaining a maximum upward speed of 18 imles an hour.

"At about 1:30 in the afternoon it reached a height at which the balloon was completely filled, and gas came out of the bottom."

Parenthetically it might be observed that the 16-story balloon was only one-fifth inflated at the start. It towered up with hollow, flabby sides. The sun's heat was calculated to expand the hydrogen to fill out the empty four-fifths of the bag, changing it from the appearance of an enormous gaunt radish to a bulging sphere.

As the warming sun sucked the balloon into the sky, this transformation took place within four hours. The sun had then done all its work of lifting. From that moment on the task of getting higher into the stratosphere was man's.

At the Peak Half an Hour

"Further altitude could be obtained only by throwing out ballast," continued Professor Compton.

"By that means Commander Settle finally reached, about 3:30, the peak of the flight. He stayed there for half an hour.

"At 4 p. m. Major Fordney, who accompanied him, comments that the sun turned red behind a haze at the western horizon. The start can then be noted of the rapid descent.

"When Commander Settle got down to about seven miles he passed from the cold air of the stratosphere to the warmer atmosphere below. This gave less support for his balloon and caused a more rapid descent.

"The hatches of the gondola were opened at about five miles' altitude. From there, by throwing out ballast, the fall was checked until the balloon leveled off for a few minutes at about 1000 feet.

"At the height of six miles the balloon was coming down at the rate of 18 miles an hour. That did not give the men much time to work to break its drop. At that speed it would take but 20 minutes to hit the ground. However, they completely stopped the fall and were floating on and had 150 pounds of ballast left in the gondola for emergency use. Then they decided to come down, valved gas, and landed in the bog at 5:50 p. m."

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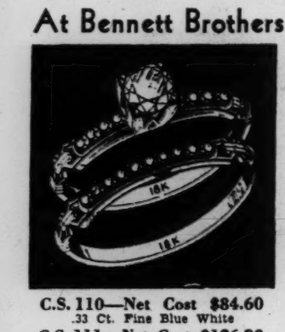

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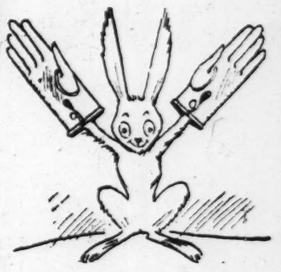

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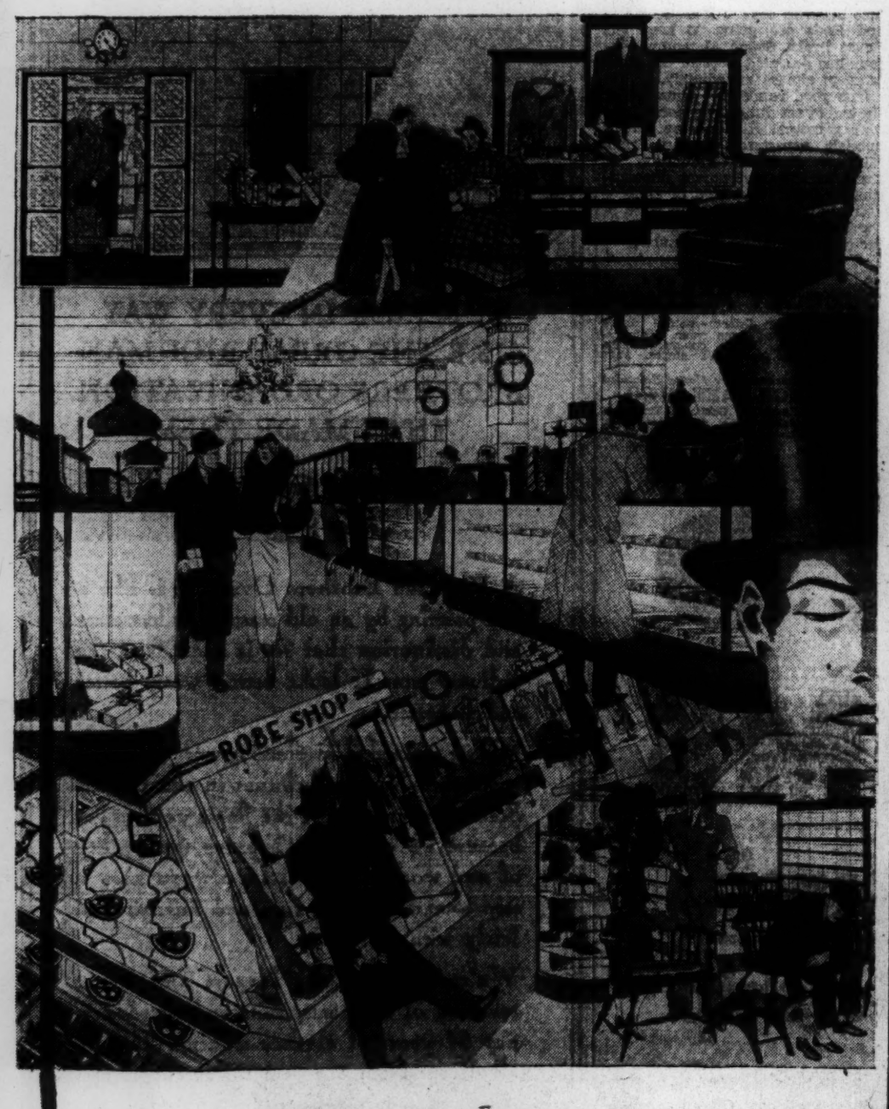

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Army of Boy Wanderers Halted By NRA Order to Break Ranks

Tramp, Tramp, Tramp of 1,500,000 Hunting Pot-of-Gold Is Part of National Pioneer Tradition. —But Government Says 'Demobilize!'

The cloistered quiet of Beacon Hill has been shaking with the tramp of an invisible army. The other day in a Beacon Hill hotel, with the shadow of the State House upon them, surrounded by an atmosphere compounded of the traditions of the Bradfords, the Cabots and the Lowells, 200 earnest men and women sat and listened to the thundering march of 1,500,000 men, and faced the problem that the marching of these men has put upon them.

Behind the granite and plate glass that hemmed them in from the world these 200 men and women listened to the evidence of those who had studied the flow of that army And, into the quietness of the hotel there seeped an echo of the pounding of many feet on an endless highway, the scuffle of worn soles on the pavements of a nation, the clack of iron wheels on rail joints—the lash of sleet and snow into the yawning blackness of an empty gondola. For this is the accompaniment of the army of homeless ones who drift aimlessly back and forth across the nation, 1,500,000 homeless men, a tatterdemalion army, tightening their belts and following the mirage of the pot-of-gold at the rainbow's end, the job and the reward that lies just over that next hill.

For the dictum had gone forth from Washington that the march of this huge army must be stopped, that this troop of the depression army must be demobilized. The gathering at the Hotel Bellevue was there to face the problem through the recently organized transient activities' branch of the Federal Emergency Relief Administration. The 200 who gathered there were made up of many who had faced the problem through four years of the depression, Salvation Army officers, heads of the Travelers' Aid Societies, directors of state employment agencies and welfare organizations.

Who Are They?

The Casual Listener leans back in his chair and asks a question, "Who are these 1,500,000 men who are riding the freight cars, tramping the roads, drifting from one state to another? Why do they go on tramping when they must know about now that there is no Eldorado ahead where the depression has not hit?"

And from the assembled veterans of relief work comes a surprising answer:

These men are a heritage from the past.

They follow a tradition, the tradition that built a nation out of a wilderness.

Tramps, yes. But more than tramps! they are the rear-guard of a great army that only yesterday played an epic part in the making of America. Now, with the work finished, the flow of emergency occupation dammed up into a fixed industrial system, only the tradition remains, to beckon the adventurous forth on the open road, which now leads nowhere, to lead the hardy one toward the far hill, beyond which opportunity now no longer lies.

One of the assembled delegates begins to speak, and the Casual Listener sits up straighter in his chair.

What is this American tradition that has culminated in this vast army of homeless wanderers? The speaker goes back to the founding of the Massachusetts Bay Colony in the answer.

"They came out here to a new country," the speaker says of those Pilgrim Fathers, "to find a place where they could make a go of it. That was the founding of the American tradition, the frontier that lay just beyond, a new land where a man could make a go of it." The Casual Listener leans forward, and follows the epic sweep of the making of America.

Trail Blazing

Before his eyes—just beyond the quiet dignity of the Beacon Hill hotel—he sees them march. The trail-blazers, marking out the roads in their wanderings that would be followed by the covered wagons. Ohio was the frontier, but opportunity was beckoning just beyond. The covered wagons pushed on, driving back the Indians and the buffalo. The Forty-niners thrust on across the Rockies, following the lure of gold. And almost overnight the physical frontier had vanished.

Then began the real work of building a nation, roads and cities and bridges. And with that work the army grew. A railroad pushed across the continent. The cry was for men. There was no supply of labor in the country through which the new trail of steel and ties was passing. But the army was following, pushing along the trail toward the pot of gold at the rainbow's end, jobs and sure wages.

Then at a junction of the rails a city sprang up. Streets and buildings and homes were needed. Again the great army of transient labor came in and built the city. Some of them brought their families and stayed when the city was finished. The others pushed on to the next job.

Plows were ripping up the black soil of the prairies. A sea of wheat ripened in the summer heat, rippling in golden waves across the Dakotas, over the Canadian line toward the open Northwest. For two or three months in the fall thousands upon thousands of extra hands were needed. The wages were high, employment sure. And again the tramp of the army of America's mobile labor. They came up from the South and from the East, riding the rods, rolling in with the empty box cars and gondolas. And the harvest was gathered.

Winter came and the army was on the march again. From the Southwest came word of a huge irrigation project. Down there bridges were being built, more railroads were creeping out across the empty spaces. And that meant more cities, more buildings, more employment, and higher wages. The flow of the army was southwestward.

Essentially American

They were not tramps then. Yes, they were tramps, but they were now doing the work of building the nation. This army was made up of workers, strong, hardy men, eager to work and proud of their prowess. They were essentially American, a part of the tradition of the New World. They wandered because the need of the country was for an army of labor that would flow naturally wherever the need was the greatest.

It is the echo of this army that was coming to the assembled social workers in the Beacon Hill hotel, the echo that is reaching the ears of other groups set up in every state in the Union. For, though the need for the army has ended, the tradition remains.

The boy in the New England factory town who has been out of work for a year feels the urge of the old tradition. Just over the next hill, beyond the Mississippi, somewhere along the Open Road lies opportunity. He does not know that he is listening to an echo out of the past. So he wraps up a few belongings in a bundle and joins the army of the wanderers.

During the depression that army has marched on, the despair of municipal authorities everywhere. Along the highway and the railroad track the night is slashed by the flickering of their campfires. In their thousands they have ridden the freight trains, or have hitchhiked along the roads, a vast army following a mirage, chasing a fictitious rainbow's end.

And as they have drifted, hopelessness set in. Everywhere they have gone they have found the same story. There was no work for them, and nowhere were the authorities equipped to give them aid. Along the fringes of the cities they have built their shanty-towns, pitiful shacks built of the odds and ends of the city's refuse, packing cases, bits of linoleum and tin roofing, shelters against the inclemency of the weather. And, something more than that, a gesture of sturdy independence, the exhibition of a courage that keeps them from going under altogether.

But now the Administration has taken up their case. That meeting in Boston was but one of many. Federal funds are being allocated to the states and municipalities to help meet the crying need. The army of 1,500,000 must be demobilized.

Because they know the magnitude of the task before them the 200 social workers in the hotel on Beacon Hill looked upon the problem with serious faces. But, even as they admit its seriousness they admit also that it is inescapable. We are at the end of an era. And a new one, they declare, lies just ahead.

The army of the homeless ones must be broken up. The men themselves must be absorbed into industry, and into homes. The first step planned in the campaign is a concerted move by all the states to stop the drift short.

The wanderers will be gathered into concentration centers and their individual cases analyzed. The boy who left a home in New York State and turns up in Omaha will be sent back home. Another who has no such ties will be helped to make a start in the place where his wanderings came to a pause.

The problem, it is realized, is on a par with the whole complex problem of the halting of our industrial system. When that is worked out, it is said, the problem of the army of homeless ones will be worked out at the same time.

The Casual Listener at the conference looks ahead. An era has ended. The Open Road has vanished. But, with the New Era there should come a greater army, and a new tradition. The road will have ceased as far as the aimless following of employment is concerned. But it will be open to a greater extent than before to the worker when industry solves its big problem, that of allocating the work of the nation evenly among the workers. Then the new era of increased leisure will throw the road open to the automobile of the vacationist.

Viewing it this way the Casual Listener sees that in reality the American tradition will not be destroyed, but turned into its proper channels. The Open Road will still call. But the new call will be for greater freedom, for a wider knowledge of country and of neighbors.

Call to Wide Adventure Is Only Part of It

Upper Left—The Christian Science Monitor—Underwood
Lower Right—Ewing Galloway

Youth's Eternal Quest for the Golden Fleece

Upper Left—Part of the New Settlement of the Unemployed Which Has Sprung Up on the Outskirts of Pittsburgh. Upper Right—Here They Are—The Knights of the Open Road. Lower Left—Boys Enjoy New Variety of "Hitch-Hiking." Lower Right—Stealing a Ride on a Freight Train.

Consumers Join In Protection Of Code Standards

Conference in New York Brings Labor Heads of States Together

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 14—"Chiselers" under the NRA codes would find their way made hard under the recommendations adopted here yesterday at a conference of state labor department chiefs from eastern and New England states, representatives of the Consumers' League, and members of other labor and social groups.

While seing an advance in the NRA codes speakers declared that some of the codes are inadequate and that abuses are prevalent in enforcement and compliance.

The general proposal for changes was made by Miss Lucy Randolph Mason, general secretary of the National Consumers' League, who urged that the terms of codes be posted in all work places together with hours and wages provided under the agreement and an address where workers could complain, and that labor itself have adequate representation on all groups having to do with enforcement of the code. Miss Mason's motion also provided for inspectors to have the right to inspect all audits, books and pay rolls.

A recommendation was also passed for state labor departments to be included in enforcement of the codes, on motion of Mr. Edwin M. Smith, Massachusetts State Industrial Commissioner.

The formation either of joint industrial relations boards or representative committees reporting directly to code authorities was urged by Dr. Gustave Peck of Washington, who represented Brig.-Gen. Hugh S. Johnson.

The conference also discussed how to extend minimum wage laws, how to get ratification of the child labor amendment, and how to set up unemployment reserves and insurance.

Work for an appropriation for the State Labor Department for minimum wage administration was pledged at a meeting of the state labor standards committee later in the day together with plans for a downward revision of the 44-hour week now in vogue under the state law.

Smith Heads Princeton Daily

PRINCETON, N. J., Dec. 14 (AP)—Mr. Francis G. Smith Jr. of Hartford, Conn., yesterday was named chairman of the Daily Princetonian, undergraduate newspaper at Princeton University. He will succeed Mr. Joseph T. Lambie of Washington, Penna., when the new board takes control in February.

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The Young Folks' Page

Who Was Will o' the Wisp?

By MAY WYNNE

Chapter XI

SIR SIMON'S keen gaze was riveted on the speaker, and when Dennis had concluded he turned to Lord Darrel.

"I remember Philip Fendale as a lad," he said. "He was true as steel, but events have played a sorry part in his life. I owe life, liberty, and my King's trust to this boy, and I should cry shame if I refused to serve him. I ride to London within the hour and"—he looked at Dennis—"my reward for service done will be the life and liberty of Philip Fendale, and His Majesty's help in restoring him to his heritage."

Ignoring the boy's deep expression of thanks he turned to his host. "You will help us here, Darrel," he said in an undertone. "Wilt call at the Manor and see Argale? There is the matter of his son's treachery with which you must deal. Methinks—" he paused, then crashed his fist down on the table. "Nay," he cried, "we ride together to Langford Manor with this lad, and there make bargain with one who is still my friend, though it grieves me to find him acting unworthily."

Dennis drew a deep breath. Here at last he saw hope dawning.

The two, waiting outside the gate, were deeply disappointed to see Dennis riding away, leaving them to tramp home unsatisfied. Angela was quite indignant. If this were adventure she wished for none of it. But James pointed out that if Dennis were happy they, his friends, should be content.

Once More at the Manor

And well satisfied was Dennis when he once more found himself within the Manor, seated this time in good company between his benefactors.

Roger Argale looked pale and weary as he listened to the grave charge Sir Simon made against his son. Nor dared he deny it, since Sir Simon had been eyewitness to the fate intended for himself.

"It is a grievous, grievous matter," moaned the unhappy father, but here Sir Simon was ready with his offer.

"I have the King's ear," said he, "and Stephen is but a boy. I can persuade His Majesty to write his pardon before his arrest, and there is no need for the folly to be noised abroad, since ere many days my would-be captors will be fleeing for their lives. But wait ere you return thanks, Roger, for here mercy goes hand in hand with justice." He hesitated for a moment, then went on:

"It has been proved to you by papers this lad carries that Philip Fendale was unjustly accused, and but for later follies should now be master at the Manor. Here, then, is my offer. I ride to London to gain the freedom of one, Will o' the Wisp, now known to you as Philip Fendale. I ask your promise to see that no hasty conviction of the prisoner is attempted and, if I gain the King's clemency and pardon, that you of your own free will give back to this same Fendale what is his lawful heritage?"

Argale listened closely to this speech, his expression becoming more and more grim as he realized his position. At first he would have cried no, and defied Sir Simon to do his worst. But the thought of Stephen's terror restrained him.

"The papers?" he asked hoarsely, "do they prove Fendale's innocence indeed?"

Dennis was prompt in handing them to Sir Simon, and as the latter read aloud the confession, Roger Argale realized he had but one part to play, and to do him justice he decided to play it fairly.

"I have no wish to keep what is another's," he said, "but think you that the King will look with favor on a man who has been twice rebel—joining not only the friends of the Stuart but riding to rob the King's subjects?"

Sir Simon raised his hand. "You can leave the pleading of Philip Fendale's cause to me," he replied. "If the King's pardon be obtained, do you indeed yield this estate to the heir of the late Squire Fendale?"

The two men looked straight into each other's eyes, and Dennis hardly dared to breath as he waited for the reply.

"I do," said Roger Argale very slowly.

Sir Simon Rides South

Sir Simon rose and held out his hand. "I thank you," he said. "Come, Dennis, I must be on the road with all speed."

It needed all the courage the boy possessed to remain patient and hopeful during the days that followed, for traveling at the best was slow, and more than a week passed during which Mistress Holt's faith was sorely tried, thinking of the prisoner in York Jail.

Parson Beadall traveled twice to York to try and glean news, and Lord Darrel himself brought tidings to Cliff Cottage; but of definite happenings there were none.

"Tomorrow," said Dennis to James and Angela when they came to ask for news, "I must venture to the Manor to see Squire Argale and find if by any chance I may be granted permission to see my father."

"If rumor be true," said James, "the Squire and his son have left by coach for London. There has been a great packing and bustling at the Manor, and many visits have been paid to Sir George Deyne who has lately arrived at Langford Hall."

But Angela's attention was elsewhere. "See," she said, "where two ride across the moors toward the cliff. Is not one Sir Simon?"

But Dennis was already rushing headlong into the cottage.

"Mother! Mother!" he cried, "Father rides home!"

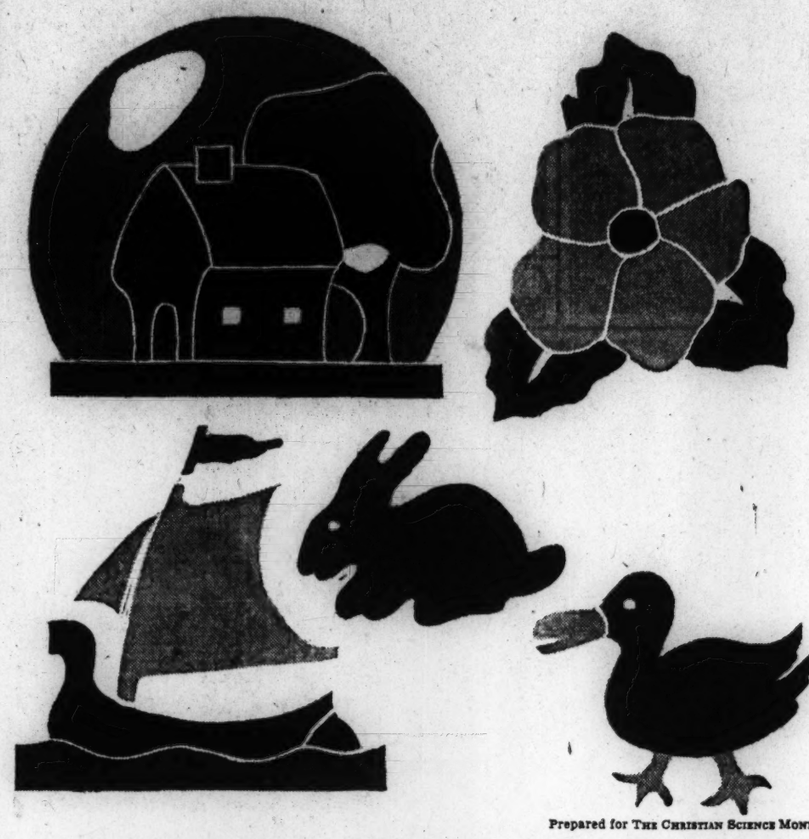
James caught Angela's hand. "Let us go," he whispered, "we are not needed here."

But Angela, looking back, saw Philip Fendale fling himself from his horse and gather his wife into his arms and then place his hand lovingly on his son's shoulder.

"Will o' the Wisp has gone," she said with a laugh, "and methinks Squire Fendale will be going home today to Langford Manor!"

James threw his cap into the air, and together they raced off across the moors toward the Parsonage.

[The End]



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

In Today's Craft Shop, the Craftmaster Will Tell You How to Make Colored Prints Like Those in Our Illustration (Only, of Course, We Cannot Show the Colors) and How to Use Them for Your Stationery, or a Book Plate, or Greeting Cards.

The Mail Bag

Harbor City, California

Dear Craftmaster:

In the issue of Sept. 21 Mrs. M. B. G. of Eureka, Calif., asks about making a reed with more holes, to be used in connection with the loom shown some time ago.

Our experience may be helpful. My wife thought the loom could be enlarged so I widened it to 24 inches and at the suggestion of a local "guild" weaver lengthened it to 22½ inches, allowing more room for the goods. The reed and a beater I made 20 inches wide, each slat of ⅝ inch material. The beater and shuttles were made from a piece of Philippine mahogany, costing 25 cents. The 2 rollers cost 5 cents each. Total for loom 35 cents. The other lumber was back yard scrap. I found it needful to put a support stand on each side of the loom to hold the beater up when the shed was in top position, otherwise a third hand was almost necessary.

After weaving several interesting pieces successfully my wife wanted warp threads closer together, so I bored two small holes in each slat just under the original single hole, and thus doubled the number of possible threads. This also greatly increased the number of patterns possible to set up.

The little loom has done very well and the guild weavers, three or four of them, have looked at it, then said "crafty."

Oh, yes, the rollers should be larger than you specified, the longer span will break one-half inch rollers.

Our 3-year-old daughter and 7-year-old boy both enjoy pushing the shuttle through the shed, and I do not doubt that Mrs. M. B. G. will be well repaid.

We thank you for the original loom, picture and descriptions.

(Mr.) L. I. D.
(Mrs.) P. B. D.

Balboa, Canal Zone

Dear Editor:

The main purpose of this letter to the Mail Bag is to gain correspondents who belong to an Album Club in their school. You see, one of our teachers formed an Album Club this year. At our last meeting, the president asked the club members if they would like to exchange pictures they had taken of the Canal Zone, with Album Club members elsewhere, for pictures taken by these members.

We agreed that it was an excellent plan, and we were asked to write to anyone we knew outside the Zone and Panama and ask about album clubs in their schools. So I hope to gain some "corries" who would like to exchange pictures with me or members of our club.

Balboa is a town on the coast of Panama. It is the American seaport on the Pacific side. Some of my correspondents seem to have had an idea that the people down here were all Panamians, and that we lived in grass huts.

But grass huts are only found in the interior. The people there are not as civilized as the people in Panama City, and therefore still use primitive methods. It is an odd sight, to go through one of these little towns. The huts are made of hard clay, with either tin roofs, or thatched roofs. Everything is quite primitive.

As for Balboa, it is controlled by the United States Government, and therefore, all the property in the Canal Zone is owned by the Government, including the houses. All the skilled employees are white American citizens.

Come, you Album Club members, and write to me. I'm 16 years of age. ——— Peggy S.

Laconia, New Hampshire

Dear Editor:

I enjoy the Monitor very much, the poetry, the Home Forum page and the Mail Bag column especially. I made a pen pal in Westfield, Massachusetts, once before and we had a jolly time writing as we were both Girl Scouts.

Now I am living on a 100-acre farm in New Hampshire and am having a wonderful time. We have chickens, pigs, rabbits, a wonderful German shepherd dog and five pretty cats.

The orchards and trees are lovely now in their red, yellow and brown autumn coats. It is harvest time and we are gathering in crisp beans, rosy apples, pumpkins, cabbage, beets, carrots and all the other fruits of our spring work.

I am 19 years old, and interested in all healthy sports and hobbies. I correspond with many friends where I formerly lived in Massachusetts, but am always on the lookout to make a new pen pal.

Some day I expect to visit Great Britain—Ireland in particular—and would be very interested to gain any information about the people, the way they live, and how that emerald island looks. So if there should be a colleen in County Cork who would like to write, I should love to hear from her. In return, I can send poetry, songs and short stories I have written that might amuse her.

——— Edith L.

New Haven, Connecticut

Dear Sir:

Several months ago I purchased my first copy of The Christian Science Monitor. Since then I have been reading it regularly. My interest centers mostly upon the Home Forum page. The articles with their foreign translations have been especially interesting, and have helped me a great deal in my school work.

Letters from boys in all countries, esepecially England and France would be greatly appreciated, as I am very anxious to correspond with boys who can give me information concerning the educational buildings and their mode of operation in their city.

I am 16 years of age, a senior in high school, am interested in athletics and spend most of my spare time reading. ——— Henry A.

Dallas, Texas

Dear Editor:

I find that others have had the same experience that I have had, but it still appears to me as remarkable as ever. Some two years ago I chanced to write to a girl in Indiana through the Monitor, and I also corresponded with two girls in Chicago. Well, I met all of them this summer! And they are all such wonderful girls. I feel more thankful, each time I think of this experience, that the Monitor has such an interesting and wonderful department as the Mail Bag.

My desire for correspondence has been so stimulated by my progress so far, that I would like to make more friends. I am 16, and at present am taking a business course in this city. Please write to me.

——— Zella M. H.

The following would like to receive letters:

From Girls

Avis S. (14), Bronx, New York.—Especially from girl in Hollywood. Interested in skating, tennis, ball, and swimming.

Alvin C. F. (16), Cleveland, Ohio.—From foreign lands.

Julia P. (16), Bishopthorpe, York, England.—From foreign countries. Would like a French correspondent.

Dorothy G. (17), Merced, California.—Interested in journalism, swimming, and collecting "mastheads" from newspapers.

From Boys

Harold S. (10), Subiaco, Perth, W. Australia.—Will give information about Australia.

Richard Caedmon K. K. (11), Saugatuck, Michigan.—From England. Especially interested to learn about cricket.

Emanuel Charles A. (a native African of 16), Lagos, W. C. Africa.

Over 20

Charles W. C., Nelson, New Zealand.

Opal M. D., McAlester, Oklahoma.—Interested in books, interior decoration, art, and travel.

Ruth P., Medicine Hat, Alberta, Canada.

Rules for Correspondence

1. Letters to Mail Bag correspondents should be inclosed in an envelope stamped and partially addressed, and mailed to the Editor of the Mail Bag, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. The Editor will see that the addresses are completed and that the letters are forwarded to their destinations. A note giving the full name and address of the sender must also be inclosed. Do not write in asking for names and addresses.

2. When there is any doubt about postage rates, inquiry should be made at the local post office. To most foreign countries the rate is 5 cents.

3. If you are writing from outside the United States inclose stamps of your own country for forwarding your letters, but do not attach them to the envelope. These can be exchanged for American stamps here.

The Song of the Books

By THE PIPER

Jack's House: Lincoln Fay Robinson. The Viking Press. Illustrated. $2.

JACK is a little boy playing his make-believe games when first we meet him; when we leave him he is off to see his country and the world. The story between centers about his "house," an abandoned old sugar house which his father has given him for his own and which with the help of old Hiram is soon made into snug and livable quarters. Building the house is hard work, maintaining his own rights to it is harder, but Jack is the fighting kind—not with fists but with character.

Born out of his determination to keep his house his own is his determination to keep his ideas of his work in the world his own, too. These came hazily at first, and slowly, mainly under the influence of his Uncle Frank—a kindred spirit who stirs in the youth what the man will work out.

"Some day somebody's going to be able to show the world that it's really all one family. Why shouldn't you be the one?" Uncle Frank had said. The impression made on Jack at the time was slight, but the memory was unforgettable. Later he was to sit on the edge of his forest pool and there, alone and thoughtful, pledge himself to the fulfillment of his uncle's dreams.

The story ends before we can follow Jack out into the world. He has done some last work about his house, ". . . perfected and finished the view, and he had cut the shrubs away to give the glory of it to his family. Now, he was already working on a broader and greater view; and when he cut away the shrubs next time it would be for the whole world to see."

Mr. Robinson, the author and illustrator, has done a sincere and beautiful piece of work. He is not far removed from his college days and he feels and understands the things that are real to a boy's heart.

College on Horseback: Esther Greenacre Hall. Harrison Smith and Robert Haas. Illustrated. $2.

Holly Daggett and her brother Vance, on their ranch in Colorado had thought that in paying for tuition, room and board, Holly's college expenses would be covered. But once Holly reached Sierra University in California she found that there were necessities and extras which soon made her bank account small and her need for funds pressing.

Things happened quickly: she squandered $15 on a horse because she loved horses and was lonely without one. But then came the great idea and Holly's riding classes to her fellow students began. There were difficulties, of course. Holly found herself with one horse, three saddles, and six pupils, but that was easily solved compared to the smoothing of her way with the college authorities.

It is a splendid story—robust, healthy, alive—full of the smell and feel of horses as well as campus activities, and the sort of adventures that only a girl like Holly could run into. Holly is a fine character, lovable and zestful, with an understanding of horses that is equaled only by her intuitive understanding of her fellow co-eds. Miss Hall knows girl; both she writes of in a facile intimate way, making us love Holly and want to know more about her.

Eleventh Child: Edna Geister. Harper and Brothers. Illustrated. $1.50.

"But I don't want ten brothers and sisters any more than a cat wants ten tails!" Ethel protested. Grim and sordid as her tenement existence had been, lonely as her orphaned days at the Settlement House were, they still held a willful sort of independence for her. But the Matron remained firm. Ethel might scorn charity and dread affection, but she was to go and live with the Porter family.

There were mixed feelings among the Porters when they heard of the girl who was to come into their midst. They were a lively crew; their home was large and rambling, "It was a home that love had built and kept lovely," and during the years they had learned to share and get on with one another in a boisterous fun-loving way.

The defiant, unhappy orphan was a strange addition to their merry circle and the adjustments were not easy either for Ethel or for the Porters, but under the wise and tender guidance of Mother Porter Ethel's turbulent childhood became a happy growing-up time.

"Do you remember the night you came to Porterville? You were desperately unhappy and bewildered, but you trusted me." . . . . Mother broke off with that smile of hers that made one feel so warm and strong and peaceful. "Trust me now, Ethel. Things will work out right if you take them step by step. Just keep on climbing, in the same plucky blind way you did when you were a child." . . . and step by step Ethel climbed her way into life and happiness to the uproarious accompaniment of the Porters' jokes and games and banter.

Edna Geister is well known for her leadership-training work throughout the United States and she has brought that touch to bear in her character of Mother Porter, a true leader. Reading the book, we long to follow in her footsteps, as the eleventh child did—not sure always of the goal but sure of its being wonderful.

The Book of Good Deeds, 1914-1918. Edited by Bernhard Diebold. Farrar & Rinehart. $2.

This book has come out of Germany, but it is concerned not only with Germans but with French, English, Russians, Americans; not with one group of people but with all classes, races, parties. Nearly two hundred kind deeds and gallantries are here recorded, shining forth against the background of war like the candle in a naughty world.

Bernhard Diebold, critic on the Frankfurter Zeitung, student of law, literature, art and drama, and the compiler of these good deeds, presents in this way his positive method of moulding public opinion against war by showing the innate charity of man's being acting in the midst of horror and confusion with no thought of reward but out of pure humanity. In his foreword he says, "This book, with its many voices, bears witness that a man, even when his humanity is most fiercely threatened, that is in war, may yet listen to the voice of his heart amid the tumult that is meant to deafen as it were the very ears of his feeling."

It is a stirring book, a touching book. Its material has been gathered together not as propaganda but as reconciliation, not to repel us but bind us to the enemy. "The Book of Good Deeds" has much to say to those young people the world over who are interested in peace and in the establishment of a living fellowship among nations.

Engines and Brass Bands: Olive Beaupré Miller. The Book House for Children and Doubleday, Doran & Co. Illustrated. $2.50.

Mrs. Miller has brought American history alive, not a great deal of history, it is true, but a part in which are the roots of our present days. She has made a small town in the middle West, Waubonsie by name, the scene of a drama of the 90's—a drama of gingerbread houses and Fourth of July picnics, bicycling and circuses, playing house and lemonade stands, engines and brass bands. Through it America dreams of that richer life for all and slowly builds one nation out of the nations of Europe.

The words and the dramatic style of the writing are not the only aids to recreating this American scene, the illustrations are as true to the time as if they had been clipped from current books and papers. This book will be most appreciated as it is read aloud in a family group, for it is rich in interest for boys and girls and their parents. Mrs. Miller has a full heritage of pioneer blood and a real feeling for America and her traditions; in "Engines and Brass Bands" she has preserved them and made a fine addition to Americana.

A Game For All Occasions

The Playtime Omnibus, by Hubert Phillips. London: Faber & Faber. 8s. net.

What shall we play at? We have just an hour left before bedtime; we have asked a few friends in to tea; we are organizing a party; we are in the country on a fine Saturday afternoon, or it is wet and we must stay indoors. What shall we play at?

In "The Playtime Omnibus" there is a game for every occasion and for all types of players—indoor games and outdoor games, quiet games and noisy games; there are problems to be solved, puzzles for young and old, riddles, card tricks, duograms, acrostagrams, palindromes and pentacles,—and if you don't know what they are you will quickly find out. There are memory tests; a delightful entertainment called Skiagrams, a Shadow-on-the-Wall game to illustrate the bedtime story and, if all else fails on a wet day, there are recipes for toffee and toffee apple making.

You should never again say, "What shall we play at?" if you have recourse to "The Playtime Omnibus."

Day's 'Good Turn' Begins at Home

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Leeds, Eng.

When the Chief Scout, Lord Baden-Powell, attended a Scout and Guide rally here recently, he asked his audience to do one good turn for him.

"When you go to your homes, he said, "remember that in these difficult times mother and father are not so well off as they were in good times, and many of them have got a struggle on to keep up the house. And you can do a lot to help them. So do your good turn every day, but do it to your father and mother and your home as the first thing, and after that to strangers outside if you possibly can."

It was at this rally that the Chief Scout arrived in dress clothes as he had to go on to another reception. He apologized for not being in Scout uniform as usual.

"If I had a pair of scissors I would cut my trousers off short now," he said, amid much laughter.

The Craft Shop

Prints From Water Colors

Conducted by HARRY IRVING SHUMWAY

ANY boy or girl who could make a block print in color would be considered a wonder—and rightly. It is a very difficult art. But here is a way of doing something like it that any of you can manage—provided you have a little artistic ability. Incidentally it's loads of fun all the way through.

The articles needed for this colorful work are decidedly simple and few. First, you need a book of transparent water color sheets. These colors come in sheets about 3½ inches by 6 inches and all the dealers in artist supplies carry them, or they may be obtained from the Eastman Kodak Company. The sheets can be bought separately, too—almost any shade imaginable.

The only thing else you may have to get is a rubber roller. Possibly a clothes wringer would do very well but a small hand roller is just the thing, the kind photographers use. If you have no roller a cold flat iron will do fairly well. And if this won't, you can make a roller by running a dowel through a piece of smooth rubber hose.

Sketch Design on Cardboard

First, you get a design—either of your own, or from a magazine or book. A simple conventional design of flowers, a Viking ship, a cottage in the dell, a coat-of-arms, anything at all that strikes your fancy in a pictorial way can be done in this medium.

Sketch the design on a piece of white cardboard in waterproof ink. And the design, of course, should be in flat pieces or sections, as it is not possible to produce lines in this process. Everything is expressed in planes. So your design will look something like a jig-saw puzzle of a few pieces put together. It can contain any number of pieces from five or six up to a score or more, depending on how simple or elaborate it may be. Better start with a simple one.

Next, make a tracing of the design on tracing paper or cloth. Then trace in the usual way on the back of the dry water color sheets, selecting the proper color for each piece. Only one side of these water color sheets is coated with color. The reverse side is much lighter than the color side and the tracing can be readily seen.

Assembling the Design

Next, cut out these small pieces accurately. And then glue each one in its proper place on the cardboard design, rolling it flat. Do one at a time and press in firm contact. Keep the design as clean and free from glue as possible. Finally you have the complete design in colors which are much too dark to look right. But wait until we pull some proofs!

We make our color prints by simply laying a piece of dampened white paper (any sort) on the color design and rolling it hard with the rubber roller. Remove the sheet of paper—and you have a color print! Simple, isn't it?

The trick is to get the sheet of paper just damp enough. There must be no excess moisture or there will be runs of color. A good way to do this is to lay the sheet of paper flat on a piece of tin or glass and wipe both sides with a damp cloth or sponge.

That's all there is to this entertaining process. But the possibilities in design and color and finish of prints are many.

There is, for instance, the making of your own individual stationery. Fix up a small design in one or several colors and make prints on sheets of blank stationery. Allow to dry and they are ready for use. Not a bad idea, what?

Then there is the color bookplate, a beautiful thing when it is done well. And greeting cards can be done in this way, too. A card can be dampened in the same manner and a proof made.

After pulling from six to eight prints from a design you will find the color nearly exhausted. These color sheets hold only so much color. But you can add fresh color with your wet water color brush from the unused sheets, odds and ends that have been cut out. In this way it is possible to recolor your master design and make additional prints from it. They will be a little more subdued in shade but quite satisfactory. Therefore the same design can be used over and over again by adding more fresh color in the proper places.

Here's another suggestion before you start making Turner sunsets and Monet haystacks! Allow a little margin or space between each cut-out piece on your master design. This means cutting the pieces a wee bit smaller than the tracing line. This space will come out white in the print and sets off the design.

You will find this little process immensely entertaining. It has so many steps—designing, cutting out, assembling and finally printing. There are several arts in it. And there is the added attraction, rather unique, I think, for the home workshop, of enabling you to make copies of a design, once you've secured it.

A Toy Theater Set

Special from Monitor Bureau

London

ARE you writing a play of your own? Or, as an amateur producer, are you planning scenes for a forthcoming performance? If so, you will find a toy theater set of the utmost assistance when working out problems of grouping, or when arranging your scenes in readiness for rehearsals.

A compact set that has just appeared consists of a printed double-sided threefold background showing interior and exterior scenes, also a plain background which you can decorate yourself; two cards of printed figures ready to be cut out and colored (with a few colored specimens to guide you); plain cards for tracing and designing extra figures, scenes and properties; wooden figure stands in which to place the figures; a property stand, and a card of directions.

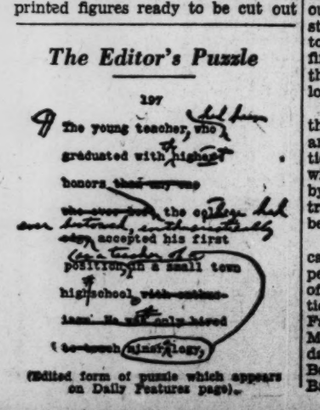
Historical sets, modern sets, country sets and fairy sets can be had ready-made, but you may prefer to design your own to suit the requirements of the play on which you are working. You may also want to make some of your own properties, which can be drawn and painted on the plain cards, and after being cut out, placed in the extra property stand; or you may find it quicker to build up properties such as tables, fireplaces, etc., from the stands themselves which are made to interlock for the purpose.

When everything is ready place the background on a table or tray and group your figures and properties in front of it. In this way you will be able to plan out whole scenes by yourself, and so save time and trouble when the actual rehearsing begins.

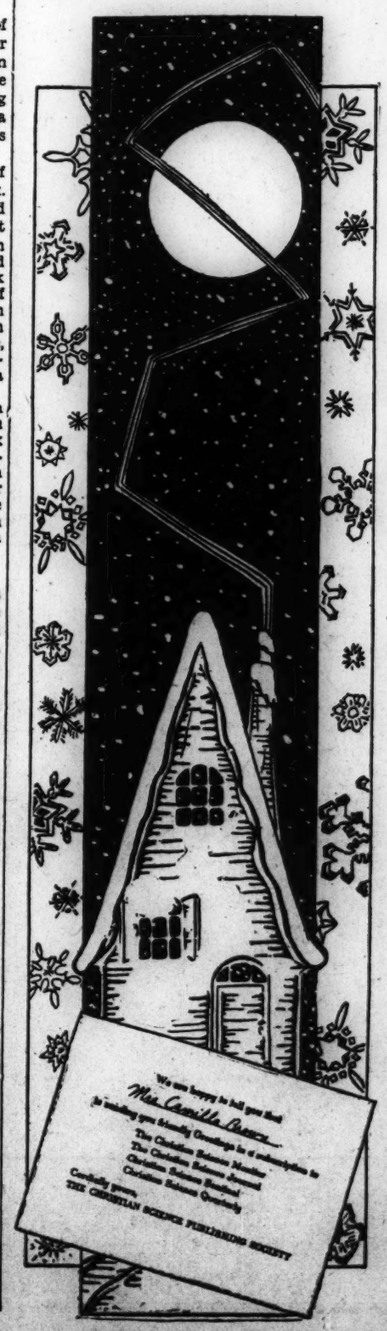
It is well, when producing historical plays, to get hold of a book on period costumes. Here are the names of two books that will be found particularly helpful: "Costumie and Fashion," by H. Norris (London: J. M. Dent), and "A History of Everyday Things," by Quennell. Bankside Book of Costume, (London: B. T. Batsford).

D. A. L.

The Editor's Puzzle



(Edited form of puzzle which appears on Daily Features page).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A Gift in Gratitude

As a token of your gratitude for the good which has come to you since you first read the Christian Science literature, make the blessings of these periodicals available to your friends and acquaintances at this holiday season. The gift is made convenient and inexpensive for you by a special offer of The Christian Science Publishing Society entitled:

An Anniversary Gift

(Available from December 1-January 31)

The Christian Science Monitor The Christian Science Sentinel The Christian Science Journal The Christian Science Quarterly	1 month 4 issues 1 issue 1 issue January	$1
The Christian Science Monitor The Christian Science Sentinel The Christian Science Journal The Christian Science Quarterly	3 months 4 issues 1 issue 1 issue January	$2

This combination is called the Anniversary Gift because it comes at a time when The Christian Science Publishing Society is celebrating the 50th anniversary of its founding; the 25th anniversary of the Monitor, and the opening of the new Publishing House.

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The Home Forum

The Cave Dwellers

SPAIN is a land of strange survivals, and not the least curious are the houses of the peasantry. Within sight of magnificent Seville the houses are often no more than roofs of thatch sitting on the ground, grass huts no better than those of Central Africa. On the clay hills near Córdoba these roofs have rooms burrowed under them, below the level of the ground, like the pit-villages of Celtic England. And in Old Castile the shepherds shelter in beehive huts, built of rows of stones, each tier lapping farther inward until the peak of the dome is reached, true neolithic dwellings. (Is it quite by chance that the most ancient churches of this country have their towers domed in the same manner?) But the strangest dwellings of all are the caves.

Probably there has never been a period when a large part of mankind has not dwelt in caves, and even today the custom is widespread enough. The cave-city of Petra, with its temples carved out of the rosy sandstone, and the cave-temples of India still stand at the head of such settlements; but today there are villages at the mouth of the Seine where the chalk cliff has been burrowed to make houses. In Czechoslovakia every farmhouse has its cave beside it for the storing of food, and in north Castile many towns have accompanying villages of caves tunneled in the hillsides. Occasionally a poor family may be found living in such a cave for lack of better housing, but it is not the custom; and the true Spanish cave country is a great valley in the midst of the Sierra Nevada, treeless, unfertile, bleakly cold, with the white peaks of the mountains filling the sky on every side.

* * *

I entered the cave district after a day of many changes. At noon I was in Granada, among the orange gardens of the Alhambra. Four hours later I was still pushing my bicycle up and uphill into snowy winter, among gray mountains and against a howling wind full of stinging sleet. Then down and up again over rocky hills, where only the smudge of a charcoal-burner's fire among the gnarled holly-oaks showed human residence. The rock gave way to high fields of wheat; and from these the road dropped, angling swiftly, deep mud and greasy clay, between high brown banks topped with purple stocks, and down in the valley ahead flowed a narrow river, clay-tinted.

This clay land, now an undulating plain of ploughed fields, now gouged into clay-walled canyons hundreds of feet deep, now relieved by transverse ridges of barren gray rock rising into the snow, extends from the west of Guadix nearly to Lorca, some eighty miles. Compared to it, Old Castile is a land of infinite variety, since that has at least towns with their orchards and the far-seen landmarks of church domes. Here not a bird sings, not a tree grows, not a house is to be seen. The fields are divided from each other by small pillars of clay, and far away yokes of mules are ploughing, stalking along with thin, spidery legs over an expanse so wide that they seem scarcely to move. Where do the ploughmen live? As far as the eye can see there is not a house, not even an irregularity in the plain where a building could be hidden. Then beside the road ahead is a row of little pillars crowned with thorn branches, and from them rises smoke with a reek of garlic; for these are chimneys. The road tilts down a cliff face, past tiny glazed windows and round-arched doorways which open into white-washed rooms, and out of the darkness behind one window comes the honk and wheeze of a restless donkey.

The method of making a cave is to select a steep bank for a front wall and to mark an arched doorway on the clay. The rest is mattock work, long vaults being driven inward and to either side, and in the depths of the house the fireplace is made. The roof above the fire is domed like a funnel, and the housedigger chips his way upward through the top of the funnel yards through the solid clay until the surface is reached. A chimney pot of clay is built around the hole and this is bound with thorns, to keep the animals from rubbing themselves against it and falling down the chimney. The inner walls are whitewashed, to make the most of the light from the doorway, a door is fitted, and the house is complete. The provident add a small eaves of tiles to the front wall to shed the rain which otherwise would eat runnels in the clay, but even without this the house will last many years. The heaviest rain will not penetrate the thick clay roof, the hottest sun will not warm it nor the coldest blizzard cool it; and, but for its lack of light, it is an ideal home.

* * *

The life of the cave is lived around the fire, which is fed with straw, woody weeds and branches, and an iron pot is hung to boil above the flame or a three-legged frying pan sits over the embers. When dinner is ready, the family draw up low, rush-seated chairs around a tiny table on which the bowl of beans or stew is placed, and help themselves, each with his own tin spoon. Above them a dim electric light, which is never turned off, glimmers down on un-European faces, dark skinned, and with greenish almond eyes, and crop-eared dogs creep up fawning to the table. While daylight lasts, degenerate Spanish hens stalk about the doorway; but, when dark has fallen, they retire to the adjoining stable cave and sleep in a row upon the partition of the stalls where the donkey munches his straw and the black goats lie ruminating with briskly sidling jaws in the dim light. Beside the fire dinner is finished and the bowl and spoons are put on the cupboard out of reach of the dogs. One by one the children are falling asleep and the mother makes up their beds one by one on the shelf around the sinking fire, while the eldest boy sits popping corn among the embers.

The largest of the cave towns is Guadix itself, an episcopal city which dates back to Roman days; and in some of the hillier streets, above the modern shopfronts of plaster and plate glass, shows the grassy bank in which these shop-caves are burrowed. Far more picturesque is Cúllares in Murcia, a vast antheap of a hillside which has been irregularly terraced by angling lines of caves, so that the children of one cave play upon the roof of the cave below. It is like a great pueblo of desert Indians, seen across half a mile of gravelly river-bed, dry except immediately after heavy rain. But the town which I remember with most pleasure was Cúllar de Baza. The caves were more scattered than in most towns, for it was built on both sides of a stream valley and had branch valleys like side streets also lined with caves. The day when I passed was chilled by a bitter wind from the mountains, but the sun brightened the earth with patches of flying light which were caught and reflected gold from the round, straw-strewn threshing floors before the houses. It was late March, and the town was at work preparing the floors for June's threshing, strewing them with chaff and ramming it into the clay with thudding mattocks; while round and round each in a monotonous circle walked a mule hauling a conical stone roller.

J. S. ERSKINE.

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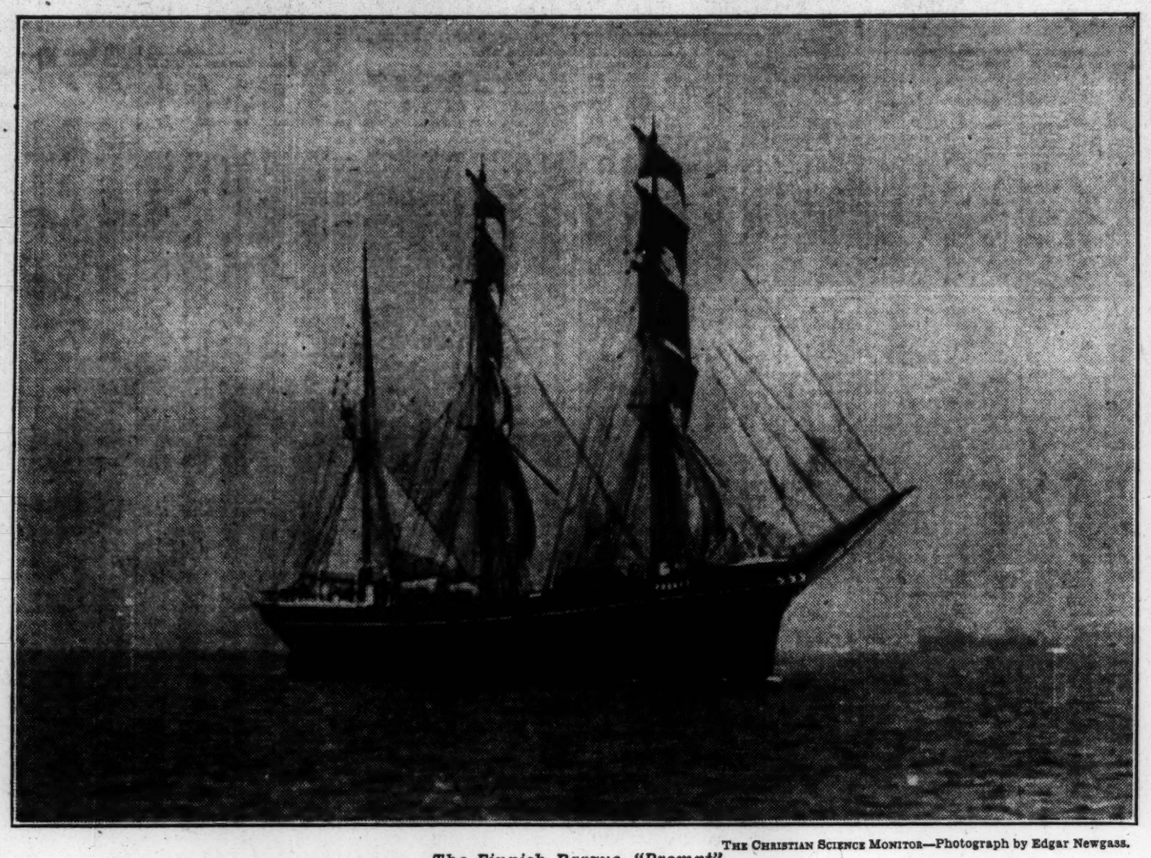

The Finnish Barque, "Prompt"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—Photograph by Edgar Newgass.

"I Am Christina Rossetti!"

A tea-party is the occasion. For some reason Christina went to a party given by Mrs. Virtue Tebbs. What happened there is unknown—perhaps something was said in a casual, frivolous, tea-party way about poetry. At any rate, "suddenly there uprose from a chair and paced forward into the centre of the room a little woman dressed in black, who announced solemnly, 'I am Christina Rossetti!' and having so said, returned to her chair."

With those words the glass is broken. Yes (she seems to say), I am a poet. You who pretend to honor my centenary are no better than the idle people at Mrs. Tebbs' tea-party. Here you are rambling among unimportant trifles, rattling my writing-table drawers, making fun of the Mummies and Maria and my love affairs when all I care for you to know is here. Behold this green volume. It is a copy of my collected works. It costs four shillings and sixpence. Read that. And so she returns to her chair. . . .

This question of poetry, one might point out if only to gain time, is one of the greatest difficulty. Very little of value has been said about poetry since the world began. The judgment of contemporaries is almost always wrong. For example, most of the poems which figure in Christina Rossetti's complete works were rejected by editors. Her annual income from her poetry was for many years about ten pounds. On the other hand, the works of Jean Ingelow, as she noted sardonically, went into eight editions. There were, of course, among her contemporaries one or two poets and one or two critics whose judgment must be respectfully consulted. But what very different impressions they seem to gather from the same works—by what different standards they judge! . . .

O Christina Rossetti, I have humbly to confess that though I know many of your poems by heart, I have not read your works from cover to cover. I have not followed your course and traced your development. I doubt indeed that you developed very much. You were an instinctive poet. You saw the world from the same angle always. Years and the traffic of the mind with men and books did not affect you in the least. You carefully ignored any book that could shake your faith or any human being who could trouble your instincts. You were wise perhaps. Your instinct was so sure, so direct, so intense that it produced poems that sing like music in one's ears—like a melody by Mozart or an air by Gluck. Yet for all its symmetry, yours was a complex song. When you struck your harp many strings sounded together. Like all instinctives you had a keen sense of the visual beauty of the world. Your plans are full of gold dust and "sweet geraniums' varied brightness". . . .

Had I been present when Mrs. Virtue Tebbs gave her party, and had a short elderly woman in black risen to her feet and advanced to the middle of the room, I should certainly have committed some indiscretion—have broken a paper-knife or smashed a tea-cup in the awkward ardour of my admiration when she said, "I am Christina Rossetti."—VIRGINIA WOOLF, in "The Common Reader: Second Series." (New York: Harcourt, Brace.).

Odense and Its Tower

To Odin, of Scandinavian mythology, the city of Odense owes its name! Prosperous looking shops have taken the place of Saint Knud's Fair, which Hans Christian Andersen describes so graphically in one of his tales. At Saint Knud's Fair each trade had its allotted place in the square near the church, and behind the respective counters stood the masters in their long Sunday coats and well-brushed felt hats. But the most characteristic feature of the Fair was its social side. Hans Andersen describes the meeting of two peasant girls, brought up in the same village and meeting at the Fair after a long interval. "Good day," said one. "Good day," the other replied. Then they caught each other's hands, swung them up and down and laughed. "Farewell!" they both cried, and parted perhaps for another year.

Many of the picturesque old houses in Odense are fast disappearing and giving place to modern ones. Andersen's birthplace still remains and is now a museum, where many of his paper cuttings of the queer figures that appeared in his books are preserved. When visiting Norre Vosborg on one occasion, it is related, Andersen produced a pair of small scissors and a sheet of thin white paper and, with the remark that he could not draw with a pencil, he deftly cut out the figures with his scissors. The Valeur family, with whom he stayed, still possess some of his cuttings which are treasured possessions; but in the little museum there are many cuttings of greater interest and value, carefully mounted on dark paper.

Odense certainly is a beautiful city, declared a visitor, but it is not sufficiently modern. When you have seen the museum and Saint Knud's church, with its beautiful altarpiece—which took twelve artists eight years to complete—what else is there to do? So it has been decided to provide Odense with more modern attractions. The question was: How could it be done? Odense has picturesque surroundings. There is a small quay with a border of trees, a fjord and well-wooded countryside. So it has been decided to build, above the harbor, a tower which will be the highest in Denmark. Odin's Tower, it will be called, and it will have restaurants and dancing halls. So Odense will become popular again, in spite of the fact that its Fair disappeared many years ago. Tourists and visitors will be able to take a bird's-eye view of the surrounding country which, so far, has not been despoiled of its natural beauty.

The Coloring of the Holy Land

In a country so mountainous and sheer-cleft as Palestine, distant views are seen for the most part as vistas, the "land that is far off" revealing itself at the end of some V-shaped gorge or towering over some intermediate mountain range. Of course distant views are faint in all lands, but in Palestine the clear air keeps them distinct with clean-cut edge, however faint they are. Thus there is perhaps nothing more delicate and spirituel in the world than those faint dreamlike mountains in the extreme distance of Syrian vistas—the hills east of Jordan gray, with a mere suspicion of blue in them, or the lilac and heliotrope mountains of the desert which form the magic background of Damascus looking eastward.

Reference has been made to the irises (the "lilies of the field") near villages. These are but typical of the general sheen of that carpet of wild flowers which every spring-time spreads over the land. They are of every color. There are scarlet poppies and crimson anemones, blue dwarf cornflowers, yellow marigolds, white narcissus (said to be the Rose of Sharon); but here they seldom grow in patches of strong hue. Each flower blooms apart, and the sheen of them is delicate and suggestive rather than gorgeous. They seem to share the reticence and shyness of the land, and tinge rather than paint it. Even the animal life conforms to this dainty rule; lizards are everywhere, but their coloring is that of their environment, now stone-gray, now wine-red, now straw-colored. Chameleons are anything you please—green in growing corn, black among basalt rocks. Tortoises are blue at the sulphur springs, brown or slate in the muddy banks of the stream.

This faintness is, however, but half the truth of the color of Syria. Everywhere it is rendered emphatic by certain vivid splashes of the most daring brilliance. Wherever springs are found you have instances of this contrast, and Palestine is essentially the land of bright foregrounds thrown up against dim backgrounds. . . .

But the sun is the magician of Syria, who bleaches her and then throws up against his handiwork the boldest contrasts of strong light and shade. No one who has seen the crimson flush of sunset on the olives, or the sudden change of a gray Judean hillside to rich orange, or the whole eastern cliffs of the Sea of Galilee turned to the likeness of flesh-colored marble, will be likely to forget the picture. Loti's wonderful description of desert sunsets—"incandescent violet, and the red of burning coals"—is not overdrawn. Shadows will transform the poorest into the richest colouring. The tawny desert changes to the luscious dark of lengthening indigo at the foot of a great rock; and the shadows of clouds float across Esdraelon, changing the red plain to deep wine colour as they pass. Silhouettes are of daily occurrence in that crisp air. One scene in particular made an indelible impression. It was a village on terraced heights, thrown black against a gold and heliotrope sunset. The figures of Arabs standing or sitting statuesque upon the skyline were magnified to the appearance of giant guardians of the walls, and the miserable little hamlet might have been an impregnable fortress —From "The Holy Land," by JOHN KELMAN, M. A. (New York: Macmillan.)

THE estuary of the River Thames is a converging point for every type of vessel sailing or steaming the seven seas. Important-looking liners make their way toward one of the many London docks, pushing ahead to lock through on the tide and thus avoid the necessity for anchoring in mid-stream to await the next. Bound for warehouse or factory come cargo boats of all sorts and nationalities: Norwegians with decks stacked high with timber, big oil tankers with engine and funnel right aft for safety, and a variety of battered but still seaworthy old "tramps." Then there are the coastal steamers, with mixed cargoes in their holds and a sprinkling of passengers who still choose that leisurely means of travel between London and the North country, Scottish or Irish ports. Such vessels as have come up-channel will probably have picked up their pilots off Dungeness and will exchange them for the river pilots at Gravesend. Here can be said to commence the river traffic proper, notable among which are the innumerable little tugs with their complement of carefully shepherded barges in tow. Tugmasters, often surprisingly unseamanlike - looking young chaps in lounge suit and cap, yet share with skippers of Thames sailing barges the reputation of being the most expert watermen on the river. Watch them maneuvering in a strong ebb tide, collecting their charges one by one, or slipping them with just sufficient way on for the same tide to check and bring them gently up against the desired wharf. These have a counterpart in the white Dutch motor barges that often carry right up river past Richmond and Teddington, with their inevitable string of washing testifying to the presence of Mrs. Bargee, the little Bargees and the family dog. Mixed up with them all are the fishing smacks,—here a small fleet with trawls out, there a couple with cargoes of freshly caught whitebait awaiting collection, and still others hurrying along through the traffic with baskets of shrimps for the London market.

Occasionally, when you have been very good, attended to all your correspondence by return of post and been kind to the cat, you may—or you may not—encounter some such sailing vessel as is here depicted—the Finnish barque "Prompt," fourteen hundred tons burden and built at Hamburg in 1887. Having brought a cargo of timber from the Baltic port of Hernosand to London, she is seen here, in ballast, on her way to Mariehamn. As she comes proudly down the river with a fair wind and everything set, she seems to tower, a thing of dignity and beauty, high above all other shipping—and so she glides silently by, an almost wraithlike but substantial survivor of a bygone era.

Winter Woods

I love the sober winter woods—the trees
With their clean trunks and boughs that, clear and bare,
Are etched against the blue, with, here and there,
A nest more silent for the memories
Of song it holds. I love the calm, the peace,
That broods upon the frozen earth and air.

Summer is wanton, takes no thought or care
For bird or flower, and giving no surcease
Of beauty till the soul is surfeited.
To me the voice of one sweet feathered bard
Who lingers when the rest have taken wing,
One leaf that flames mid others dry and dead,
One winter violet, is more reward
Than all the wealth that summer days can bring.

—MARY SINTON LEITCH, in *The Christian Century*.

The Starting Point

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WHEN undertaking any task, whether large or small, one usually concedes that there must be a right basis or foundation upon which to build if one is to attain success. A building, in order to be safe, needs a firm foundation. A business, to meet with success, needs to be conducted through honest purpose and right methods.

Often failure can be traced to a wrong start. No one, for instance, attempts to work out mathematical problems without first learning the multiplication table. Children in school are expected to master this table as a foundation lesson before they are presented with problems in arithmetic. And the better they learn this lesson, the fewer mistakes will they make later on when dealing with figures.

Still more important is it to be able to work out life's problems by getting a correct basis for their solution. Problems of human relationships, of business, health, supply, of decisions, career, profession—all can be successfully worked out when a correct start is made and the true way adhered to.

It is recorded by John that when on a certain occasion the disciples had been fishing and had caught nothing, Jesus asked them if they had any meat. Receiving a negative answer, he said to them, "Cast the net on the right side of the ship, and ye shall find;" and when they obeyed "they were not able to draw it for the multitude of fishes."

Commenting on this incident, Mary Baker Eddy writes in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 35), "Convinced of the fruitlessness of their toil in the dark and wakened by their Master's voice, they changed their methods, turned away from material things, and cast their net on the right side." Casting one's net on the right side can be a daily and hourly occupation. To strive for righteous activity involving honest motives, to seek the true sense of health rather than ease in matter, to aim for perfection in accomplishment, and to strive to glorify the Father instead of elevating self are a few ways of casting the net on the right side and working with true motives.

On this foundation of right thinking Christian Science enables all to plant themselves when confronted with discouragement, sickness, unemployment, grief, friction, or any of the accompaniments of these errors. Regardless of how serious the circumstances suggest themselves to be, the model before one's thinking must be the perfect universe of God's creating—the work of infinite and eternal Mind, of which the real man is fully conscious.

This perfect creation is already complete and finished. It is purely spiritual and needs no revision or repair. It is eternally established and knows no fluctuation through change of season or change in mortal conditions. The spiritual man, included in this creation, is conscious of God's presence, and of the stability and security of spiritual life. This model of perfect God and perfect man is intact and spiritually discernible.

Even as a runner with his eye on the goal does not allow himself to be distracted by anything along the course, so mortals in their task of overcoming the apparent obstacles of sickness and sin must hold unflinchingly to the goal of spiritual perfection if they would achieve success.

A test of our motives is usually possible when we are honest enough with ourselves to analyze just what is our goal—to determine, in other words, what it is that we most cherish, and find out what we are secretly longing for. Jesus designated what mortals should seek. He enjoined them to seek "first the kingdom of God, and his righteousness." Thus our aim, purpose, and motive, being turned toward the things of God, will result in more loving-kindness, wholesome thinking, fair dealing, faithful performance of duties, grateful activity, genuine affection for good. Having done this, we may rest assured that the fruitage of such motives will be taken care of by God. An improved and purified motive has often turned the course of a life favorably, established a man's feet in the right path, turned his face toward the perfect model, toward hope and happiness, and guaranteed for him successful achievement.

A person seeking healing in Christian Science for a physical ailment soon finds that if he is willing to have his thinking corrected, if he is ready to part with jealousy, hatred, fear, discouragement, and the like, and if he holds the perfect model of perfect God and perfect man ever before his thought, he will experience a transformation in his thinking and a consequent improvement in his body.

Jesus' method of solving problems was unfailing. Referring to the Master's method of healing, Mrs. Eddy writes on pages 476 and 477 of Science and Health: "Jesus beheld in Science the perfect man, who appeared to him where sinning mortal man appears to mortals. In this perfect man the Saviour saw God's own likeness, and this correct view of man healed the sick."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Norwegian]

Utgangspunktet

Oversettelse av den engelske artikkel i Kristen Videnskap som finnes på denne side

NÅR vi tar fatt på en opgave, enten den nu er stor eller liten, innrømmer vi i almindelighet at der må være en riktig basis, et riktig grunnlag, å bygge på hvis vi skal opnå et godt resultat. Skal en bygning være sikker og betryggende, må den ha et fast grunnlag. Skal et forretningsforetagende lykkes, må dets ledelse være basert på ærlige hensikter og følge rette fremgangsmåter.

Mislykkelse kan ofte føres tilbake til en feilaktig begynnelse. Der er for eksempel ingen som forsøker å løse matematiske opgaver uten først å ha lært multiplikasjonstabellen. På skolen må elevene helt ha tilegnet sig denne tabell som et nødvendig grunnlag før man gir dem vanskeligere regneopgaver. Og jo bedre de har lært den, dess færre feil vil de gjøre i sitt videre arbeide med tall-utregninger.

Ennu viktigere er det å kunne utarbeide de problemer livet stiller, ved å vinne det riktige grunnlag for løsningen av dem. Problemer som vedrører menneskelige slektskapsforhold, forretninger, sundhet, underhold, avgjørelser, livsvirke eller kall—alle disse problemer kan vi løse på en tilfredsstillende måte når vi gjør en riktig begynnelse og holder fast ved den rette og sanne fremgangsmåte.

Johannes beretter at Jesus ved én leilighet spurte disiplene som hadde vært ute for å fiske, men intet fått, om de hadde noget fisk. Da de gav et benektende svar, sa han til dem: "Kast garnet på den høire side av båten, så skal I få"; og da de adlød, "var de ikke i stand til å dra det op, så meget fisk var der."

Mary Baker Eddy omtaler denne hendelse i *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* og skriver (s. 35): "Overbevist om det fruktesløse ved sitt strev i mørket og vekket av sin Mesters stemme, forandret de sin fremgangsmåte, vendte sig bort fra materielle ting og kastet sitt garn på den rette side." Å kaste garnet på den rette side kan bli en daglig og uophørlig beskjeftigelse. A strebe efter rettmessig virksomhet bygget på ærlige beveggrufiner, å søke efter den sanne bevissthet om sundhet istedenfor velvære i materien, å ta sikte på fullkommenhet i utførelse og å strebe efter å herliggjøre Faderen istedenfor å ophøie selvet, er nogen få eksempler på hvorledes vi kan kaste garnet på den rette side og arbeide ut fra sanne beveggrunner.

Christian Science setter alle i stand til å stille sig på dette grunnlag for rett tenkning når de står overfor motløshet, sykdom, arbeidsløshet, sorg, rivninger eller nogen av de ting som følger med disse villfarelser. Uansett hvor alvorlige de omstendigheter som vi befinner oss i, sier sig å være, må forbilledet for vår tenkning være det fullkomne univers som Gud har skapt—det uendelige og evige Sinns verk, som det virkelige menneske er sig helt bevisst.

Denne fullkomne skapelse er allerede fullstendig og fullendt. Den er rent åndelig og trenger ikke å forbedres eller å utbedres. Den er for evig grunnfestet og kjenner ikke til nogen vaklen som følge av forandring av årstid eller forandring i dødeliges tilstander. Det åndelige menneske, som er innbefattet i denne skapelse, er sig Guds nærvær så vel som det åndelige livs stabilitet og sikkerhet bevisst. Dette forbillede, fullkommen Gud og fullkomment menneske, er uforstyrret og kan skjelnes åndelig.

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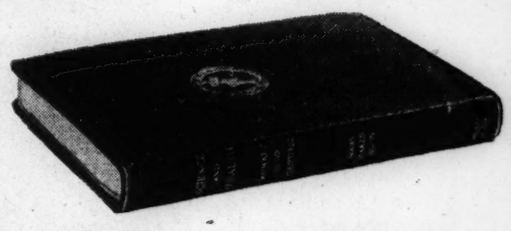

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Financial: Market Quotations

Broad Market Is Moving Forward In Moderate Way

Improvement Covers Wide Range of Utilities, Rails, Metals

NEW YORK, Dec. 14 (AP)—Stocks plodded upward today, stepping slowly but firmly as the gold price continued static and dollar "pegging" rumors formed the principal topic of discussion in trading circles.

Despite the unchanged gold price, the dollar dropped rather sharply in foreign exchange dealings. Sterling rallied about 6 cents, and the French franc gained more than .10 of a cent. At the same time, wheat and the other cereals were just about steady, and cotton showed no especial exuberance. Silver and rubber improved. Bonds were quiet and mildly mixed.

A few equity specialties showed pronounced strength, but general gains ranged from fractions to around 2 points. The volume was little greater than that of the previous session.

Scattered selling in the late afternoon gave the list a spotty appearance. Allied Chemical and Auburn were pillars of strength, each showing a 4-point advance. U. S. Smelting, American Can and American Smelting were firm.

U. S. Steel and New York Central ruled about steady, but American Telephone was somewhat heavy.

Transfers approximated 1,500,000 shares.

Currency Stabilization

While Wall Street appeared somewhat disappointed that the gold rate was not given a small tilt—there were many rumors late yesterday that this would be done—the financial district seemed resigned to currency stabilization possibilities. The opinion was expressed in some quarters that, notwithstanding Treasury denials, conversations between Washington, London and Paris had been under way for several days. Leading banks, however, were skeptical regarding any immediate monetary agreement.

Aside from the monetary problem, market observers were watching closely the apparent growth of the national budget. Word from the capital that the Administration would ask Congress for between $5,000,000,000 and $6,000,000,000 at the coming session offered little surprise to the financial section. Evidence of the growing need for funds to promote the recovery program was seen in the report of the RFC, which showed a distribution of $598,118,403 during October.

Bond Trading Light

Bond prices held within a narrow range today to the accompaniment of rather light trading.

United States Government issues were slightly irregular. Some of the Libertys had small gains, and most of the Treasury issues were unchanged to 5-32 of a point lower.

The corporate division was again enlivened by active bidding for loans of the communications companies. International Telephone debentures and convertibles rose 1½ and 3 points respectively; Postal Telegraph 5s were up 3 and Western Union 5s gained a point.

The buying movement in this group started yesterday following Washington reports of an official survey looking toward a unification of telegraph and telephone services under federal supervision. Bonds of the American Telephone Company did not move with the other communications issues, ruling slightly lower in most cases.

Firm spots in the rail and industrial groups resulted from moderate gains in such issues as Milwaukee 5s, Boston & Maine 5s, Erie 5s, Missouri Pacific 5s, Southern Pacific 4½s, Standard Oil of New York 4½s, Youngstown Sheet & Tube 5s, Gulf States Steel 5s and Dodge Brothers 6s.

The foreign department also had an uneven trend. French and German government issues had a firmer tone than yesterday, with the former up a point or so. Australia 5s and Brazil 6½s yielded a point each.

Dividend Declarations

The Aluminum Company of America has declared a dividend of 37½ cents a share on the outstanding preferred stock, payable on Jan. 1, 1934, to stockholders of record Dec. 15, 1933. The rate is the same as has been paid for the first three quarters.

Bancamerica-Blair Corporation has declared a special dividend of $3 a share on the stock of the corporation, payable Dec. 28 to holders of record at the close of business Dec. 18. This is stated to be a distribution of funds in excess of working capital requirements.

New York & Honduras Rosario Mining Company has voted a special dividend of 50 cents, payable Dec 29 to stock of record Dec. 19.

New York Life Insurance Company announces that the scale of dividends paid to policy holders will be the same in the first quarter of 1934 as prevailed during 1933—4 per cent on funds subject to withdrawal and 4½ per cent on other funds.

Consolidated Mining & Smelting Company of Canada, subsidiary of the Canadian Pacific Railway, has declared a dividend of $1.50, payable Jan. 15 to stock of record Dec. 30. The last previous payment was 10 per cent in stock on March 1, 1933.

The United Shoe Machinery Corporation has declared a special dividend of $2.50 a share on the common stock made possible through the distribution of substantial amounts from certain subsidiary amounts from certain subsidiary companies. Regular quarterly dividends of 62½ cents on the common and 37½ cents on the preferred were also declared. All dividends are payable Jan. 5, to stockholders of record Dec. 19.

Cleveland Electric Illuminating Company has voted a quarterly dividend of 50 cents a common share, compared with disbursements of 40 cents in the two previous quarters. The dividend is payable Jan. 1 to shares of record Dec. 20.

Acme Steel Company is distributing a special dividend of 12½ cents in addition to the regular quarterly of 25 cents, both payable Jan. 2 to holdings of record Dec. 20.

Socony-Vacuum Merger

NEW YORK, Dec. 14 (AP)—Stockholders of Socony-Vacuum Corporation, at a special meeting today approved merger of the company's Far Eastern marketing outlets with the producing and refining facilities of Standard Oil of New Jersey in the Dutch East Indies into a jointly owned subsidiary. Stock of the new corporation, to be known as Standard-Vacuum Oil Company, will be owned equally by the two participants. It will have a capitalization of $10,000,000 and assets of $150,000,000 to $200,000,000.

Closing Prices on N. Y. Stock Exchange

1933 High	1933 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last Dec. 14	Last Dec. 13
13¾	3	..	Adams Express	1100	8½	8½	8	8½
71	39	5	*Adams Exp pf	10	69¾	69¾	69¾	..
21	8	1	Adams Millis	400	19	19	19	18¾
12½	5½	..	Addressograph	100	8½	8½	8½	..
11¾	5¾	.60	*Affiliated Prod	400	6¾	6¾	6¾	..
112	47½	3½%	Air Reduction	800	103½	101	101	101½
33	11½	.60	Alaska Juneau	4500	22¼	21¾	22¼	21½
8¼	⅞	..	Alleghany Corp	1400	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
2⅛	1	..	Allegh pf ww xxx	700	7½	7	7	7¼
21	1½	..	Allegh pf ww XL	100	6¾	6¾	6¾	..
149⅞	70¾	6	Allied Chem	1500	152	148	150	146¼
125	115	7	Allied Chem pf	100	123	123	123	..
26⅜	6	..	Allis Chalmers	1100	19½	19	19	18¾
24	5¾	..	Alpha Port Cem	500	14¼	14	14½	14¼
47	18½	2	Amerada	1200	45¾	45¼	45¼	45
35	7¼	..	Am Ag Ch Del	700	24½	13¾	13½	22¾
38½	8	..	Am Bank Note	1000	15½	15¼	15½	14¾
16¾	1	..	Am Beet Sugar	800	10½	10	10	10
42½	9¼	.60	Am Brake S&F	1100	30½	29	29¾	28½
106	60	7	Am Brake S&F pf	40	93½	91	91	92½
100½	49¼	4	Am Can	3500	99⅞	97¾	98¼	97⅞
134	112	*7	Am Can pf	100	124¾	124¾	124¾	..
39¾	6¼	..	AAm Car & Fdry	6400	27½	26¼	26¼	26
59¼	15	..	Am Car & F pf	300	45	41½	43¼	43
14	1¾	..	Am Chain	200	5¾	5¼	5⅝	..
89⅞	13	..	Am Com Alcohol	2100	53½	52¾	52¾	51⅝
6	1	..	Am Encaustic T	400	2½	2⅜	2½	..
13	3⅞	..	Am European	100	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾
112	105	6	Am Express	60	114	114	114	..
19⅝	3⅞	..	Am & For Pow	8700	10	9¾	9¾	10
44⅞	7¼	..	Am & For Pow pf	500	20⅝	20⅜	20⅝	20
35⅜	6¼	..	Am & For Pow 6	800	15	15	15	15½
27¼	4⅜	..	Am & For Pw 2pf	300	12¾	12½	12¾	12½
21½	4⅛	..	Am Hawaiian	400	19¼	19	19⅛	18½
16	2½	..	Am Hide & L	200	7¾	7¾	7¾	7⅞
57½	3½	..	Am Hide & L pf	100	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝	7
17½	3¾	..	Am Ice	500	7¼	7	7¼	7
15⅛	14¼	..	Am International	800	8⅞	8	8	8
3½	1¼	..	Am La France	100	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
12	1¼	..	Am La Fr pf	30	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	4
39⅛	5⅜	..	Am Locomotive	1100	30¾	29⅞	30	29½
63	17¾	..	Am Loco pf	800	51	48½	50	47
23⅜	3⅛	..	Am Metal	600	19	18⅝	19	19
13¾	3	..	Am Power & Lt	8400	7¼	7	7	7⅛
41⅛	9⅛	1½	*Am P&L 6% pf	2500	17½	17	17	17
35	9	1¼	*Am P&L 5% pf	1200	15¼	14¼	14⅜	14½
19	4⅜	..	Am Radiator	8600	15¼	14⅜	14⅜	14⅞
31⅞	5⅜	..	Am Rolling Mill	5100	30⅛	29¼	29⅝	19¼
47⅜	20⅛	3	Am Safety Razor	100	37	37	37	..
7⅛	⅞	..	Am Seating	400	4½	3	3⅜	3⅞
4½	1¼	..	Am Ship & Com	100	1	1	1	1
36¾	11½	2	Am Shipbuilding	200	18½	18¼	18½	19½
53½	19¾	..	Am Smelting	6300	44½	43¼	44¼	42⅝
93	31	..	Am Smelt & R pf	400	94¾	94	94¼	94
27	4⅜	..	Am Steel Fdries	2600	22¾	20⅞	21⅜	20½
85	37⅝	2	*Am Steel F pf	130	64	63	63	62
74	21½	2	Am Sugar Ref	400	52½	52⅛	52½	52½
112¼	80	7	Am Tel & Tel	100	107¼	106¾	107¼	107½
134¾	86½	9*	Am Tel & Tel	10500	118⅜	115¼	115¼	120
37⅞	7	..	Am Type F pf	200	8¼	8¼	8¼	8½
43¼	10⅞	1	Am Wat W & E	13500	20⅜	19½	19½	19¼
17	3½	..	Am Woolen	1100	14⅜	13	13⅜	12½
61¾	22⅝	..	Am Woolen pf	700	67¼	63	65¾	72½
10⅞	2¼	..	Am Zinc Lead&S	400	6¼	6	6¼	6⅛
22⅞	5	..	Anaconda Cop	10200	14½	14¼	14¼	14
15½	4⅛	..	Anaconda Wire	100	9	9	9	9
7⅝	1	..	A P W Paper	100	6	6	6	6
29¼	7¾	1	Archer Daniels	100	28	28	28	28
115	95	..	Archer Dan pf	100	107	107	107	107
90	41	7	Armour Del pf	500	77	77	77	77
7¾	1½	..	Armour Ill A	6900	4½	4	4½	4
5	3¼	..	Armour Ill B	800	2	2¼	2⅜	2¼
93	7	..	Armour Ill pf	10500	57⅜	54	54⅝	53
20	3½	..	Asso Dry Goods	200	14	13¼	13¼	13¼
61½	18	..	Asso Dry G 1pf	400	50½	50	50¾	..
51¾	15	..	Asso Dry G 2pf	400	49½	49½	49½	..
80⅛	34⅜	..	Atchison T&SF	4900	57¼	55⅜	55⅜	55
79¾	50	3.30	Atchison pf	500	75¾	75	75	76
59	16½	..	Atl Coast Line	1500	42½	41¾	42	40½
31⅞	12⅜	1	Atl Refining	2900	30¼	28¾	29¼	29½
39⅛	9	—	Atlas Powder	800	35½	34¾	34¾	34½
31½	1½		tAtlas Tack	10400	33⅞	33⅛	33¾	33
84½	31	2	Auburn Auto	5500	58⅛	55½	57	54½
38	12	1	Austin Nichols A	100	39½	39½	39½	39½
16⅜	5½	..	Aviation Corp Del	3300	7⅞	7½	7½	7⅝

—B—

17⅝	3½	..	Baldwin Loco	7600	13	12¼	12⅝	12⅛
60	9½	..	Baldwin Loco pf	900	40¼	38	38	37
32⅞	8¼	..	Balt & Ohio	4700	25¾	24⅝	25	24⅝
39¼	9½	..	Balt & Ohio pf	2500	26¼	25½	26¼	25
92½	68¼	6½	Bamberger pf	60	86	86	86	..
41¼	20	2	Bangor & Aroos	1600	39⅛	38⅛	38½	38⅜
110	66⅜	7	Bangor & Ar pf	20	95½	95	95½	98
7¼	⅜	..	Barker Bros	40	3⅜	3⅛	3⅜	3⅜
11	3	..	Barnsdall A	2500	9¼	9	9	9
27	7	..	Beatrice Cream	200	11	11	11	11
85	45	7	Beatrice Cr pf	100	58⅝	58⅛	58⅛	..
12½	3½	..	Belding Hem	500	9½	9¼	9¼	9
98½	62¼	.580	Belg Nat Rys ppf	200	93	93	93	..
15	8⅛	1½	Beneficial Ind L	700	14	13¾	14	13⅞
21¼	6½	..	Bendix Aviation	6900	17	16¼	16¾	16½
33½	9	1	Best & Co	400	29	28½	29	28½
49¼	10½	..	Bethlehem Steel	4800	37⅝	36½	36¾	36¼
83	25½	..	Beth Steel pf	900	64¾	61⅞	64	62
29½	6¼	..	Big Bear Stores	800	24⅞	24¼	24⅞	25
19¼	3½	..	Blaw Knox	400	12½	11½	11¾	11½
75	53	7	Bloomingdale pf	70	78	78	78	..
54½	9½	..	Bohn Alum & Br	1800	55⅜	53¾	54½	54
37⅜	18	1.60†	Borden	2800	21¼	21	21½	21
21⅜	5½	..	Borg Warner	1900	20¾	19¼	20½	19¼
30	6	..	Boston & Maine	100	12½	12½	12½	..
4½	⅜	..	oBtany Mills A pf	500	1⅜	⅞	1	1
14⅜	2⅝	..	Briggs Mfg	1100	11	10⅝	10⅝	10¼
41¼	21¾	..	Brooklyn Man T	10600	31⅝	30½	31	30⅝
9⅜	3½	..	Brooklyn Queens	2900	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞	5⅝
88½	12	5	Brooklyn Un Gas	900	65½	65	65	64⅞
53⅜	28½	3	Brown Shoe	100	51	51	51	51¾
18½	5¼	..	Brunswick Balke	500	8¼	8¼	8¼	8
12⅞	2	..	Bucyrus Erie	800	8	7½	7½	8
72	20½	2	*Bucyrus E pf	60	58	53½	58	..
19⅝	2¾	..	Bucyrus E cv pf	500	11½	11¼	11¼	11
9⅞	¾	..	Budd Mfg	8500	6¼	5	6⅛	5
35	3	..	Budd Mfg pf	340	27½	23	26¼	22½
5¾	1	..	Budd Wheel	3500	4½	3¾	3⅞	3¼
13¼	2½	..	Bullard	1100	8¾	8½	8½	8½
3¾	1	..	Burns Bros B	100	2¼	2¼	2¼	..
20⅞	6½	.40	Burroughs Add	2200	16¼	16	16¼	16
9½	1	..	Bush Term deb	300	2½	2¼	2¼	..
8	6	..	Bush T Bldg pf cts	20	8	8	8	..
4¼	½	..	Butte Cop & Zinc	100	2¼	2¼	2¼	2⅛
2⅞	1	..	Butte & Superior	100	1½	1½	1½	1¼
7½	1¼	..	Butterick	100	2½	2½	2½	2¼
43¼	8½	..	Byers	2100	28⅞	27½	28	27½

—C—

34¾	7¾	..	Calif Packing	500	21½	21¾	21½	21¼
2¼	¼	..	Callahan Z & L	600	600	⅞	⅞	⅞
16¼	2	..	Campbell W&C	300	9¾	9	9⅝	8⅞
9⅜	2	..	Calumet & Hecla	700	4¼	4¼	4⅜	..
41½	7½	1	Canada Dry	500	27⅞	27½	27½	27⅜
20⅞	7½	..	Canadian Pacific	5200	13¼	13	13¼	13
103½	30½	..	Case Thresh	3800	73	71⅜	71⅜	71
86¼	41	..	Case Thresh pf	10	68⅞	68⅞	68⅞	68
29¾	5½	.12	Caterpillar Trac	2300	25½	25	25	24¾
4⅜	⅜	..	Celotex vtc	400	2	2	2	..
58⅞	4½	..	Celanese Corp	15800	45	43⅜	43½	44
5⅞	½	..	Celotex Co	100	2½	2½	2½	2½
12¾	1½	..	Celotex Co pf	30	7	6½	6½	7¼
41	14	1½	Central Aguirre	100	31½	31½	31½	31
11⅜	2	..	Century Ribbon	100	7½	7½	7½	8⅛
44¾	5⅞	..	Cerro de Pasco	7200	35¼	33⅝	35	34
7⅞	1	..	Certain-Teed	400	4	4	4	3⅞
23½	7½	..	Checker Cab Mfg	100	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	..
52½	14⅞	2.52	Chesapeake Corp	1800	36½	35⅝	35⅞	35½
49¼	24⅝	2.80	Ches & Ohio	4500	40½	39¾	39¾	40¼
8	2	..	Chi & E Ill	400	1	1	1	1
7⅞	1⅜	..	Chi & Gt West	100	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
11¾	1	..	Chi Mil & St P	400	5¼	5¼	5½	5¼
18¼	1½	..	Chi Mil & St P pf	3700	8⅞	8½	8½	8½
16	1¼	..	Chi & N'western	1700	8¾	8¼	8¼	8½
34¾	2	..	Chi & N'west pf	700	14¾	14	14	14½
12⅜	2½	..	Chi Pneu Tool	300	8¼	7¾	7¾	8
25¼	5½	..	Chi Pneu T pf	400	18⅜	18	18	18
10½	2	..	Chi Rock Isl & P	700	3⅜	3½	3½	3¼
15	2⅞	..	Chi RI&P 7%	200	4	4	4	..
19½	3½	..	Chi RI&P 7%	200	5	5	5	5⅜
34	5	1	Chickasha Cot O	100	19¼	19½	19½	19
10½	2	..	Childs Company	500	7⅞	7⅜	7¾	7⅜
53⅜	7¾	2	Chrysler	44900	53½	51⅞	52½	51⅜
72	45	6½	City Ice & F pf	40	67¾	67½	67¾	67¼
3⅜	¼	..	City Stores	1400	1⅛	1	1⅛	1⅛
2½	⅛	..	City Storesvtc	200	⅞	⅞	⅞	..
14¼	5	½b	*Clark Equipment	250	19	9¼	10	9
22⅜	7	..	Colgate-Palm-P	3800	10½	10⅜	10½	10¼
38	49	6	Colg-Palm-P pf	300	68	67½	67½	69
26	3	..	Collins & Aikman	1200	21	20½	20½	20⅝
12	5¼	..	Colonial Bea Oil	600	6¼	6	6	..
17⅝	3½	..	Colo Fuel & Ir	300	4⅝	4½	4½	..
54	13	..	Colo F & I pf	50	15	15	15	13⅝
51	15¼	..	Colo & Southern	200	34½	33	33	37½
43⅜	12½	..	Colo & So 1pf	30	22⅝	22¾	22¾	21¾
28½	9	.40a	Columbia Gas	18400	12¾	12½	12⅝	12⅜
83	50¼	6	Columbia G pf A	400	52	52	52	52½
71½	23⅛	2	Columbian Carb	1000	63¾	62	63¼	62
19	4	..	Comm Credit	3100	17⅝	17	17⅝	16⅞
95⅞	70	6½	Comm Cred 1pf	30	92	92	92	91
39½	18	3	Comm Cred A	100	35½	35½	35½	..
43½	18	2	Comm Inv Tr	1200	36½	35⅝	35⅝	36
57½	9	.60	Comm Solvents	10300	33⅜	32½	33	31⅞
6½	1⅜	..	Comwith & So	19400	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
60½	21	6	Comwith & S 6pf	500	24	23½	23½	23⅜
11	3	..	Conde Nast Pub	100	5¾	5½	5⅝	5¾
27⅝	7⅜	1	Congoleum Nairn	2300	25	24¼	24¼	24⅜
14¾	5⅞	..	Consol Film I pf	500	10	9¾	9⅞	9¾
64⅞	36½	3	Consol Gas	24700	39⅝	38⅝	38⅞	38½
99	82	5	Consol Gas pf	900	83⅝	83¼	83¼	..
5½	2	..	Consol Laundries	400	2¼	2	2¼	..
15⅝	5	..	Consol Oil	9700	11½	11¼	11⅜	11⅛
3¾	1	..	Consol Textile	500	1¾	1	1	1⅛
4½	1¼	..	Container B	400	2½	2	2	..
18¼	3	..	Cont Baking A	100	8½	8½	8½	..
3½	½	..	Cont Baking B	300	1½	1¼	1¼	1⅜
77⅜	35½	2½	Cont Can	5300	78¾	76¼	77¼	76⅞
36½	15½	1.20	Cont Insurance	2400	24⅞	24¼	24¼	24
4	1	..	Cont Motors	2700	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
19¾	4⅞	..	Cont Oil	7400	18½	18⅛	18⅛	18½
90⅝	45⅜	3	Corn Products	2300	78	77	77¾	77¼
145¾	117½	7	Corn Prod pf	20	136½	136½	136½	..
7¾	2⅜	..	Coty	300	4½	4	4	4
39½	23	2†	Cream of Wheat	700	28⅜	28	28⅝	28
14⅜	2¼	..	Crosley Radio	700	9	8¼	8¼	9¼
65	14¼	..	Crown Cork & S	500	34½	33¾	33⅝	33½
53	16	4	Crown Wil Pap pf	10	48	48	48	..
8½	1	..	Crown Zellerbach	300	4½	4½	4½	4½
37½	9	..	Crucible Steel	500	22⅞	21¾	22½	22
60⅜	16	..	Crucible Steel pf	100	44	44	44	43
4⅜	1½	..	Cuba Co	100	⅞	⅞	⅞	..
11½	1⅜	..	Cuban Am Sug	800	4⅜	4	4	4
59½	20⅜	2½	Cudahy Packing	200	39¼	39¼	39½	39
22¾	6¼	..	Curtis Publishing	1200	17½	15½	17½	15¼
66	20	..	Curtis Pub pf	700	47¾	44¼	47¾	48
4⅜	1½	..	Curtiss-Wright	3400	2⅝	2½	2⅝	2⅜
8	2	..	Curtiss-Wright A	3800	6½	6¼	6¼	6¼

—D—

18⅜	8¼	.20	Deere & Co pf	200	11⅞	11⅜	11⅜	..
49	8⅝	..	Del & Hudson	1700	60	57½	58	57½
93¾	37⅝	..	Del & Hudson	1700	60	57½	58	57½
46	17¼	..	Del Lack & W	6800	28¾	26	26	26
19¾	2	..	Denver R G pf	500	5⅞	5½	5¾	5⅞
10½	2	..	Detroit Edison	100	60½	60½	60½	60½
15	2⅞	..	Detroit & Mack 1 pf	20	18	14	16	13¾
19½	3½	..	Devos & Ray A	100	31	31	31	31½
29	17½	1	Diamond Match	200	27½	27½	27½	27¾
31	26½	1½	Diamond M pf	100	29	29	29	..
39½	12	1.80†	Dome Mines	3400	33⅜	32½	33½	33
28⅜	10½	1.20†	Dominion Stores	200	22¼	22¼	22½	22½
18¼	10¼	.75	Douglas A	300	14⅜	14¼	14⅜	14⅜
18	6⅜	..	Dresser A	700	12	11¾	12	11⅞
10¾	2½	..	Dresser B	100	6⅞	⅞	6⅞	6¾
93⅜	32½	2†	du Pont de Nem	14200	92¼	90½	91¾	89½
117	97½	6	du Pont deb	100	113	112	113	..
28⅜	9½	1	Duplan Silk	200	15¾	15¾	15¾	16

—E—

80¾	46	3	Eastman Kodak	1500	83¼	81¼	82¾	81¾
16	3½	.20b	Eaton Mfg	8900	14⅝	13½	14¼	13½
5⅜	¾	..	Eitingon-Schild	500	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
27½	10	..	Elec Auto-Lite	7500	20¼	19¼	19¼	19¾
27½	10	..	Elec Auto-Lite	7500	20¼	19¼	19¼	19¼
8¼	1	..	Elec Boat	500	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
4¼	1	..	Elec & Mus Ind	1700	3⅜	3½	3½	3½
15⅜	2¼	..	Elec Pow & Lt	5200	8⅜	8½	8½	8⅜
36½	7½	..	Elec Pow & L pf	4100	11½	10	10	11
32⅜	6½	..	El Pw&L 6%pf	900	10	9	9¼	10
54	21	2	Elec Sto Battery	800	45¼	44¼	45¼	..
4	⅛	..	Elk Horn Coal	300	⅞	⅞	⅞	..
6	⅛	..	Elk Horn Coal pf	200	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	..
63½	36	3	Endicott-Johnson	900	51	50¼	50¼	50½
14⅜	4	..	Engineers Pub S	500	4½	4½	4½	4½
47	13	..	Engineers P S 5pf	400	14½	14½	14½	14¼
49⅞	16½	..	Engineers PS ww	500	15	15	15	15⅜
12⅜	6½	1	*Equitable Off Bld	100	10¼	10¼	10¼	10⅝
25⅜	3¾	..	Erie RR	900	14½	14¼	14⅝	16
29½	4½	..	Erie RR 1pf	700	18¾	18¼	18¼	17½
10	⅞	..	Evans Products	1500	8⅜	8	8⅜	8¼

—F—

11	2½	..	Fairbanks Morse	500	7½	7½	7⅝	8
42½	10	..	Fairbanks M pf	80	38½	36½	38	39½
11¾	¾	..	Fed Motor Tr	200	7¼	7	7	7⅜
6¾	1⅛	..	Fed Water Serv	100	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	2
31½	9¼	.40	Fidelity Phe F In	600	24¾	24	24	24
70⅝	42	2½	Firestone T & R	3200	20⅜	20⅛	20¼	20¼
23	4½	..	Foster-Wheeler	500	15½	14½	14½	15½
26¼	13⅜	.95b	Fourth Nat Inv	400	19¼	19½	19⅜	19½
20¾	2	..	Foundation	900	15¼	15¼	15¼	15¼
49⅜	16¼	2	Freeport Texas	2200	47½	46¾	47	47

—G—

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Financial: News and Comment

Tying Dollar To Foreign Currency Opposed by Rand

Committee for the Nation Head Says London Then Would Be in Control

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 14—Stabilization of the dollar in relation to foreign currencies was strongly opposed by Mr. James H. Rand Jr., chairman of the committee for the nation, in a statement issued here yesterday.

"Ugly and discouraging rumors are finding increasing acceptance in New York and London, that negotiations between banking interests here and European banks are in progress and will shortly result in stabilization, tying our dollar to the pound," Mr. Rand said.

Characterizing the present program of the Administration of daily announcing the dollar price for gold as "merely a chalk-mark on a blackboard," Mr. Rand continued:

"The real purchasing power of our dollar has been controlled in the foreign exchange markets largely influenced by powerful equalization funds and free gold market of England.

"Unless we are willing to abdicate our government's immediate power over our own money, then the RFC or the Treasury must stand ready to exchange dollars, without limit, for all the gold that may be offered at the dollar price we set, exactly as the Bank of England operates for pounds in the London free gold market.

"Any stabilization tying the dollar to foreign currencies must have results very harmful if only temporary, and positively disastrous if long continued.

"First, the duty of regulating the value of money, vested by the Constitution in the Congress and now, temporarily, with the President, would be lost to our own people. London, with Equalization Fund, would easily control, through the well-organized free gold market, the purchasing power of the pound, and, if the dollar were tied to the pound, thereby also control purchasing power of the United States dollar.

"Second, such stabilization to the pound with a $32 to $34 price of gold would freeze our farmers and raw material producers into permanent 25 per cent monetary disadvantage, compared with Australia, New Zealand, Denmark and Argentina, which countries already have approximately a $41 an ounce gold price.

"London still exerts major influence over our dollar. We must organize to make the price of gold set by our treasury act as a mandate to the entire world, controlling the purchasing power of our own dollar. We must raise our treasury's price of gold steadily to $41.34, which our committee's calculations show is necessary for a prompt restoration of the 1926 price level."

NEW YORK, Dec. 14 (AP)—Cornell economists, in an open letter to the committee for the nation, urged the committee to "help recovery, not to retard it."

The letter, signed by six members of the economics department at Cornell, said the committee could aid recovery by supporting the sound elements in the President's recovery program, and "by abandoning propaganda for a gold policy conducive, if continued, only to further uncertainty."

The Cornell letter, written in answer to a questionnaire recently sent out by the committee, criticized the President's gold policy as a means toward recovery and stabilization.

"We think," the Cornell economists wrote, "the uncertainties it has caused in the long-term capital markets have retarded recovery. We regret its use because it seems to give official sanction to the theory that prices at all times can be easily and safely controlled by monetary expedients.

"Such a thesis plays into the hands of those clamoring for greenbacks. The handicap on recovery which the gold policy has caused may nevertheless be overcome if business continues to improve as a consequence of the sound administration measure and as a result of normal recovery processes."

Place Restrictions On Italian Flour

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14—A measure approved by the Italian Council of Ministers on Nov. 25, 1933, which will become a law on publication in the Italian official gazette, provides that all imported flours and meals must be mixed with 99 per cent of flour or meal made entirely of domestic grain before being entered for consumption in Italy, according to cablegrams received in the Department of Commerce from Ambassador Breckenridge Long at Rome.

The use of 99 per cent of Italian wheat in all flour milled in Italy for domestic use has been required under previous legislation.

Halifax Freight Traffic Makes Series of Records

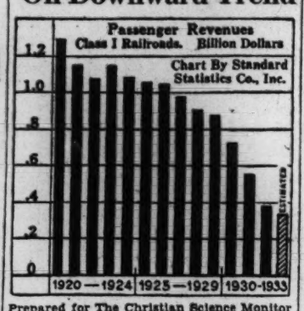
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HALIFAX—This port is emerging from the depression by setting up a series of records for cargo tonnage handling, that is being equaled in few ports. Last month was the greatest in freight totals in the history of the port, and so far this year Halifax is about 150,000 tons ahead of this time last year.

During October, the volume of cargo handled over the Harbor Commissioners' Piers increased 100 per cent, while that over privately owned docks jumped ahead 200 per cent. The month's record of 203,515 tons has never been approached in the past, and the nearest to it was 177,000 in August of this summer.

So far this year, the port has handled 1,393,000 tons compared with 1,243,000 tons for the first 10 months of 1932.

Railroad Revenues On Downward Trend



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

AS ILLUSTRATED by the accompanying chart, railroad passenger travel has followed a persistent downward trend since 1920.

The widespread lowering of rates of fare should redound to the benefit of the railroads, since the eventual stimulus to passenger traffic should enable them to reduce or eliminate the deficits shown in this division in recent years.

Commends Work On Mortgage Problem In New York State

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 14—Mr. George S. Van Schaick, state superintendent of insurance, has received a letter from Gov. Herbert H. Lehman, voicing strong commendation for his work in the rehabilitation of mortgage companies in New York State.

The Governor's letter follows close on the heels of Mr. Van Schaick's report on his work and strong criticism of him by various persons.

Mr. Van Schaick reported that more than $22,000,000 interest had been paid to certificate and mortgage holders within four months, and this Governor Lehman called a "fine accomplishment."

The Governor said he was as much disturbed as was Mr. Van Schaick by the "reckless propaganda spread by unthinking or self-seeking persons who shout that the certificate holders have lost everything," since this would make for activity in the "gyp market."

"Your report shows the tremendous size of the problem," Governor Lehman said in his letter to Mr. Van Schaick. "It involves $2,000,000,000. The mortgages equal approximately the total of all the farm mortgages now in trouble in the United States as to which the Federal Government and practically all the states are endeavoring to work out a solution.

"There are over 22,000 separate issues. More than 500,000 people hold mortgages or certificates.

"You had a choice under the law between forced liquidation and ordinary rehabilitation for the benefit of certificate holders and other creditors. The statistical data in your report, I believe, justifies your choice."

Growing Confidence Seen in Capital By Commerce Chamber

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14 (AP)—The Chamber of Commerce of the United States has informed its members that a "growing confidence, inspired by favorable signs of business recovery, characterizes the official attitude in Washington."

In its regular "fortnightly summary" of business affairs, the chamber said this increased confidence was "based on reports to the Administration of trade revival in various countries, increasing stimulus of various recovery measures, the effects of which are declared to be more apparent, and the appreciable increase in farm buying power."

"The congressional outlook, for the same reason," it added, "appears less disturbing. Improvement in the southern and western agricultural sections has apparently tempered the demands for radical new legislation, including currency inflation."

Chile to Help Fruit Growers to Get Markets

SANTIAGO, Chile, Dec. 14 (By U. P.)—In line with the shift from mining to agriculture, the Government will aid the fruit growers fight for a larger share of the United States and European markets. The Ministry of Agriculture will support a plan of the agricultural export board to construct a $1,000,000 refrigerating plant at Valparaiso, from the profits of which others will be erected.

Government inspection and control of the apple orchards will be extended to the melon export trade. The Ministry of Commerce is studying a plan to reduce melon exports from this year's 200,000 cases by a fourth in order to keep the price at a profit level. Improvements in shipping for preservation, has spread the sale the year around. Canneries are handicapped by the lack of tinplate, and glass is not favored for export, so dried fruits are popular in export.

Mexican October Exports Rise 25 P. C. Over 1932

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO CITY, D. F.—The Federal Statistical Bureau's preliminary figures on October exports show a total of 31,030,000 pesos, which is 25 per cent above the figure of October, 1932, and 46 per cent increase over September exports.

Gold figured prominently among increased commodities. Other articles exported, in tons, include hides, 355; sea foods, 96; henequen, 8023; coffee, 665; beans, 1451; chickpeas, 3000; turpentine, 107; chicle, 193; silver, 95; copper, 4275; lead, 5770; zinc, 8862; antimony, 177; arsenic, 500. There were exported 349,684 bunches of bananas and 500,000 straw hats.

Motor Industry Steps Up Output Of 1934 Models

Operations Resumed by Idle Plants—Strikes Cause Some Delay

DETROIT, Dec. 14 (AP)—With an increasing number of assembly lines swinging back into production, the motorcar industry gradually is stepping up its new model output for the 1934 market. A week ago production lines in no fewer than 10 plants were idle, but five of these either have resumed operations or will be rolling off new models before the end of the present week.

Executives of the industry generally attribute the belated start on new model production to the tool and die makers' strike, settled recently after having virtually tied up the manufacture of motorcars for nearly a month. In some instances the strike served to emphasize the magnitude of the task of re-tooling an automobile factory for new model output. Some of the producers may even have to take "handmade" models to the New York National Automobile Show opening Jan. 6.

Th enforced shut-down, some production managers have said, also served to enable dealers to clear their stocks of current types in preparation for a vigorous merchandising drive planned with the opening of the 1934 selling season.

Innovations to be shown at the New York exposition will range all the way from minor body refinements to such drastic departures as independent springing of the front wheel assembly and a line featuring an elaboration of the streamline effect. General Motors has announced independent front wheel springing as the chief departure in its 1934 models; Chrysler will present a new line of De Sotos emphasizing the stream line design; Hudson Motors will have a special front wheel springing device differing from other adaptations of this European idea in that it does not do away with the front axle. So far as has been disclosed to date, Reo will have the only stock model on display with automatic gear shifting.

The innovations and improvements planned by numerous other manufacturers have not yet been officially disclosed.

Despite the curtailment of output last month, most authorities appear to agree that the year's aggregate production when the final figures are ready will reach approximately 1,800,000 passenger cars and trucks. Last year's output was 1,431,494 units, the lowest mark since 1918. Production and sales executives are cautious about predicting next year's volume, but in one authoritative source it has been stated that orders already placed for materials and parts contemplate an output of at least 500,000 in the first quarter of 1934.

Refuses Resolution On Gold Following Vanderlip Speech

NEW YORK, Dec. 14 (AP)—The Board of Trade sent back to its finance committee a resolution calling on the national Administration to return to an "adequate gold standard" after Frank A. Vanderlip, bankes, charged it was phrased with "weasel words."

James P. Roe, secretary, moved that the resolution be recommitted, asserting that the American people, although eager to see stabilization, owed it to the Administration to give their support while attempts are being made to iron out international inequalities in currency bases.

Mr. Vanderlip, a guest speaker, said that gold is the only known workable basis for currency but that a return to the gold standard of 1926 to 1929 would leave the United States open to attack on its currency by other nations. He added he had no idea what "adequate gold standard" meant.

Dr. Williard E. Atkins, professor of economics at Yale University, said that stabilization at this time might be injurious not only to foreign countries but eventually to the United States and cautioned against any currency standardization with consultation with European financial powers.

Rules on Odd Lots Deferred to May 1

NEW YORK, Dec. 14 (AP)—New regulations governing odd-lot and specialist trading on the stock exchange, originally scheduled to become effective on Nov. 15 and then postponed to Jan. 1, have again been deferred to May 1.

The postponements, it was said, have been due to the difficulty which odd-lot houses found in readjusting their organizations to confrom to the new requirements. Under the new rules no member of an exchange firm doing an odd-lot business (less than 100 shares) would be permitted to deal in lots of 100 shares or more.

Australian Wheat Pool Amends 1933-34 Estimate

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PERTH, W. Aust., Dec. 17—The Wheat Pool of Western Australia has revised its estimate of the Australian Wheat Production for 1933-34. The coming harvest is expected to produce 175,100,000 bushels of wheat and of this Western Australia's quota is anticipated at 36,000,000 bushels.

The falling of late rains in this State have proved so beneficial that the Pool's forecast was amended while the wheat statistics were being collected. Victoria is credited with an estimated production of 40,000,000 and New South Wales with nearly 60,000,000 bushels.

Italian Rayon Industry Rises To Front Rank in World Trade

Now Second in International Markets—United States and Great Britain Leading Customers—Post-War Growth Rapid—50 Plants Are Active

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROME—The Italian rayon industry in the course of a few years since the war has become one of the first in the world, and has played a part of prime importance in furthering the world-wide use of artificial silk.

The first Italian rayon industry was opened at Padua in 1908, but it is only in the post-war period that the industry assumed great national and international importance. As a result of this growth the Italian share in the world's output of rayon, which before the war did not exceed 1.3 per cent, rose to a little over 10 per cent in 1923 and has ince fluctuated around 15 per cent. It should be noted that the size of the capital investment (well over 1,000,000,000 lire) makes this Italian industry rank among the most important engaged in the production of rayon.

Many Active Companies

According to data supplied by the National Fascist Federation of Manufacturers of Artificial Textile Fabrics, there are now 33 companies engaged in the production and processing of rayon, owning 50 plants for spinning the fiber with annexed mills where the yarns are reeled, spooled, sorted, thrown, dyed, etc. These plants are equipped with some 130,000 spinning tubes and 620,000 throwing spindles, of which some 75 per cent are now active. They employ a total of some 20,000 workers, mostly women.

More than 90 per cent of the Italian output is turned out by the three great groups into which the leading Italian companies are formed. The sale of almost the entire production is regulated by a national consortium.

The Italian rayon industry has attained a high grade of organization. Ever since its expansion began, it has endeavored to make itself independent as regards supplies of certain raw materials by organizing, directly or indirectly, the production of such requisites as ammonia, sulphite, cellulose, acetate, etc. It has likewise opened works for making and repairing the machinery required, so that at the present time, with the exception of a few parts or some special apparatus, almost all the machinery used by the Italian rayon industry is manufactured in the country.

Rise in Production

The Italian production of rayon progressively increased each year until it reached 34,585,200 kilograms in 1931. As was to be expected, the economic depression, the reduced purchasing power of the markets, heavy customs duties, exchange restrictions and conditions arising from the monetary situations in some of the producing countries, have in recent years affected the intensity of the Italian output, but the high degree of development of the Italian industry has been maintained even during this critical period.

After a slight setback in 1932, when the output decreased by 2,514,200 kilograms, equal to 7.2 per cent, mainly on account of tariff difficulties in the Italian export markets, particularly in China, the output in the first eight months of 1933 shows symptoms of recovery and is in excess of that for the corresponding months of 1932—21,256,000 kilograms, compared with 19,952,000. The forecasts for output in 1933 are on the whole optimistic. The severe Japanese competition in the eastern markets is, however, affecting the Italian industry, and Italy may eventually lose its second place as world producer of rayon in favor of Japan.

The growing consumption of rayon in the home market has been accompanied by a rapid increase in exports. More than half of the Italian rayon output is sold on foreign markets. Germany is by far Italy's largest customer, taking from 1930 to 1932, 25.7 per cent, 23 per cent and 24.1 per cent, respectively, of the total quantity exported. In 1933 Germany still ranks first, followed by China, British India, Switzerland, Spain, etc.

America Good Market

As regards artificial silk tissues, Italy's best customer is Great Britain, followed by British India, Holland, Egypt, Argentina and the United States.

The Italian industry is maintaining its strong position in connection with manufacture of mixed cotton and artificial silk goods. The United States is still Italy's principal buyer, taking in 1932 over one-third of the total Italian exports, followed by Morocco, Argentina, Egypt, and the Near and Far East.

Owing to the increasing export difficulties, an endeavor is being made to increase domestic sales, which in 1932 only accounted for 3.80 per cent of all other textile fibers, cotton being 57.72 per cent, wool 13.59 per cent, jute 13.59 per cent, hemp and flax 9.24 per cent, linen 1.90 per cent, and silk 0.16 per cent. As a result of the wholesale retrenchments made, it is now possible to produce artificial silk at a very low price. An idea of the effort made in this direction may be given by the fact that production costs were reduced by 45 per cent in 1931 and by a further 35 per cent in 1932. Labor costs have been greatly reduced; automatic machinery has been adopted and production entirely reorganized.

A Window in Threadneedle Street

By H. V. Hodson

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON (By Mail) —Frauds are like burst water-pipes—though the damage is done during the frost of a boom, it is not found out until the thaw of the subsequent slump. When markets are rising, the gamblers over-reach themselves; when things begin to go wrong, they stake other people's money; and as the recession continues one after another is exposed.

The worst case in the present English season for misdemeanors was that of Clarence Hatry and his associates, who in 1929 borrowed some £2,000,000 on forged but other unimpeachable securities, mainly in order to support the shares of companies under their control, while they conducted vast transactions designed to restore their pallid fortunes.

Hatry was sent to penal servitude for 14 years. In 1931 Lord Kylsant, formerly chairman of the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company, was sentenced to 12 months' imprisonment for failing to reveal in a prospectus that for years the company's reserves had been surreptitiously devoured in the maw of his over-optimistic faith in a seven-year cycle of shipping business. In the same year Sir Arthur Wheeler, the best known unofficial stockbroker in the country, was sent to prison for 12 months by reason of his converting to speculative purposes moneys entrusted to him for the purchase of bonds.

The latest, and perhaps the last, of these big financial cases has been that of Mr. Martin Coles Harman, head of a large group of miscellaneous companies, who has just entered on a term of 18 months' imprisonment to purge the fraud of selling the shares of one of his concerns—at an inflated price—to its subsidiary companies. The verdict is under appeal. These crimes, it will be noted, are all different yet all alike. The dominant personality, the tempting opportunity, the abuse of lenders' faith, the hope of eventual repayment—these were features common to them all. It is distressing to have to confess to this tale of wrong-doing in the City of London, but at least we may pride ourselves on the possession, and effective administration, of a law which brings the wrong-doers to book.

The Flight to the Pound

There are times when one could wish our sins to have injured our credit more than apparently they have. (It is certainly open to question whether some of the more prodigal debtor countries are not really better off for having the great lending markets closed to them on account of their previous excesses.) London is just now a very reluctant refuge for money in flight from the political vicissitudes of France and the deliberate dollar depreciation.

What is succinctly known in the city as "the Control" has been busy buying francs for several weeks past. How much has been bought, the market can only guess, for the Exchange Equalization Account no more makes known the details of its position than does any other operator on the exchanges. The usual process is roughly this: The Account, which is intended to act as a kind of gyroscope on the exchanges, smoothing out the temporary oscillations buys francs to prevent an undue and commercially unfortunate rise in the value of sterling, caused by an influx of "bad"—i. e. irresponsibly withdrawable—money.

Paris Loses Gold

In the course of the five weeks from Oct. 20 to Nov. 24, the Bank of France lost 3,963,653,000 francs of gold, and 1,248,390,000 francs of sight balances abroad. During the last week of that period, no less than 1,460,488,000 francs of gold was withdrawn or placed under earmark. The loss of gold and foreign exchange, which represents but a small fraction of the huge reserves of the Bank of France, is not in itself a threat to France's monetary system. A gold hoard with which a central bank was never prepared to part would be like a secret never revealed and never shared—enjoyable only to the miserly.

Although the greater part of the drain of gold is reported to have been to London, the Bank of England has certainly not acquired any of it. The deduction must be that the authorities of "the Control" do not believe in the permanence of the franc depreciation, but are holding the gold under earmark, against the return of the tide of frightened capital. Perhaps some of it will have to be sold to the United States, when the great bear position in the dollar is liquidated on the announcement of stabilization.

A Loan to France?

The weakness of the franc exchange, and the financial difficulties of the French Government, have given rise to rumors that the latter has been negotiating for a short-term loan of £40,000,000 on the London market. At the end of April last, soon after the abandonment of the gold standard by the United States, the French Government borrowed £30,000,000 from a group of banks in London, all of which has since been repaid. Besides helping to heal the mild humiliation of our having had to borrow abroad to support the pound in August, 1931, this arrangement relieved the pressure that was then driving up the international value of sterling, to the detriment of our trade. Circumstances are now significantly similar. The decision, however, of the French Government to raise 1,475,000,000 francs at home on 3- to 5-year treasury bonds is understood to imply the abandonment of the scheme for a London loan, if it ever was contemplated.

London lenders would certainly have jumped at the terms which the French Chamber's procrastination over the budget has compelled the Government to offer. The budgetary deficit is a hostage in the hands of the capitalists, who have forced the leaders of the Left to pay ransom.

British Banking Swings Toward Roosevelt Policy

Opinion More Definitely Friendly to Plans of President

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON — Banking opinion in Britain which was at first highly critical of Mr. Roosevelt's measures for devaluing the dollar is now becoming definitely more friendly to that policy.

The Midland Bank, the biggest of Britain's five main banking institutions, has long supported the chief features of his policy wholeheartedly.

Lloyd's Bank, the next biggest of these institutions, has now swung partially into line in recognizing that there is at least something in it that can be approved.

The latest issue of Lloyd's Bank's monthly review bears witness to this in a balanced appreciation of the question over the signature of M. Frédéric Jenny, financial editor of "Le Temps," with whom however the bank states it is not necessarily in agreement.

Lloyd's Bank still apparently differs from the Midland Bank in thinking early return to the gold standard desirable.

On the other hand it now goes so far in the direction of supporting the Midland Bank's view as to publish an article admitting that Mr. Roosevelt's dollar devaluation measures are likely to succeed in their object of raising internal commodity prices.

M. Jenny says these measures have saved the United States from a much less desirable alternative. He defines this alternative as having been that of "allowing all the insolvent undertakings and debtors to become bankrupt."

M. Jenny thinks that the number of undertakings thus condemned to go under would have been "such that economic depression, already so widespread, would have assumed alarming and incalculable proportions. Fresh millions of unemployed would have swelled the ranks of the 13,000,000 or 14,000,000 already existing, . . . an eventuality which might have had the most dangerous social repercussions."

Fall in Currency Value

M. Jenny goes on to refer to "the prolonged penitence" which continuation of deflation would have entailed. He also points out that heavy as has been the nominal sacrifice imposed upon the United States creditors by reflation, these interests were convinced that if the dollar had been maintained at its old level the greater part of the debts owing them would have been wholly lost. The fall in the value of the currency, M. Jenny says, "gives them some hope that they will recover at least a part."

M. Jenny adds, "In our judgment the devaluation of the currency, in the almost desperate position of the United States last spring, was inevitable."

He is more critical on the question of the nature of the particular inflationary measures adopted. Here he would have had the United States proceed at one jump instead of as it has been done, by stages.

As things are now he would fix once for all the limit of the dollar as low as might be considered necessary and then go back to gold at that parity. He admits that such action might not prevent subsequent fluctuations in commodity prices. But he dismisses the idea of dealing with this by means of a "commodity dollar" on the ground that such fluctuations are but "the inevitable reflex of economic laws."

He sees no reason for permanent alarm on the part of either England or France at depreciation of the dollar, though he agrees that European trade might be placed at a temporary disadvantage owing to enhanced export possibilities for United States products at cut rates.

Urges Return to Gold

M. Jenny still depreciates any attempt on Britain's part to fall into line by following the post-war example set by France in devaluing its own currency. On the contrary he urges the United Kingdom to go back to gold. But here the chief reason he has been able to adduce is not that British trade would benefit but only that London would attract more capital.

Contra-Seasonal Gain Again Made By Steel Industry

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

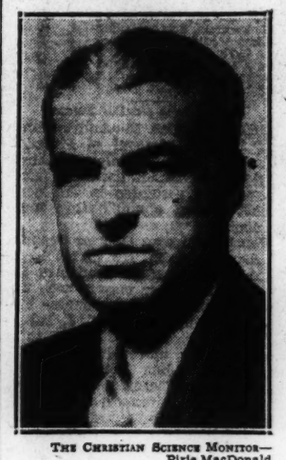
NEW YORK, Dec. 14—Production in the iron and steel industry has made another contra-seasonal gain, largely because of a bulge in shipping orders against expiring contracts, says Iron Age. Under the steel code, all contract tonnage remaining unshipped on the final day of a calendar quarter is automatically canceled.

On products which have been advanced in price there is every incentive to take full shipments against commitments made at lower figures. This is particularly true of products like pig iron and bars, plates and shapes for which contracts at precode prices are still in force.

In the case of materials which have not been advanced in price for the first quarter the approaching inventory period is having the customary effect of holding back orders. Deferred replenishment of stocks in these products will tend to offset anticipatory accumulations dictated by price considerations.

Rail orders have not yet affected production except in the South, where the Ensley mill has resumed operations and six additional open-hearth furnaces have been lighted. Northern mills which participated in the Pennsylvania Railroad's distribution of 100,000 tons of rails do not expect to start rolling the steel until late in the winter.

New Steel Executive



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—Pirie MacDonald

Edward R. Stettinius
Vice-President of the General Motors Corp.; Just Appointed Vice-Chairman of the Finance Committee of United States Steel Corp.

Stettinius to Be New U. S. Steel Finance Executive

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 14—Mr. Myron C. Taylor, chairman of the United States Steel Corporation, announced yesterday that Mr. Edward R. Stettinius Jr., has been appointed vice-chairman of the finance committee of the corporation, to become effective April 1, 1934. Mr. Stettinius is succeeding to the vacancy in the office arising from the advancement of Mr. William J. Filbert to the chairmanship, as a result of Mr. Taylor's plans of strengthening the management.

This past June Mr. Stettinius, who is now vice-president of General Motors Corporation, was appointed liaison officer between the Industrial Advisory Board and the National Industrial Recovery Administration and has been in Washington for the past six months in that capacity. He was in active charge of the share-the-work movement for the Second Federal Reserve District last year under the general supervision of Mr. Walter C. Teagle, president of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey.

Mr. Stettinius, who is 33 years old, entered General Motors nine years ago. He is a member of the board and the executive committee of the National Industrial Conference Board. He is also a director and vice-president of General Aviation Corporation, a director and member of the executive committee of North American Aviation, Inc., a director and member of the executive committee of Transcontinental and Western Air Express, Inc., and a director of Eastern Air Transport.

Mr. Alfred P. Sloan Jr., president of General Motors Corporation, accepted "with deep regret" the resignation of Mr. Stettinius.

Marked Upturn In General Level Of Commodity Prices

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 14—A marked improvement was visible in the general level of commodity prices in the week just ended, following the irregular price movements of the preceding week. The markets generally showed very little reaction to monetary considerations. Practically all of the commodity groups shared in the rise, with only two groups, building materials and miscellaneous, reporting more declines than advances.

Advances and declines, as shown by the regular weekly compilation of wholesale commodity prices, prepared by Dun & Bradstreet, Inc., made the best showing since the second week of November. Total advances numbered 34 and declines only 20, as compared with 28 and 40, and 15 and 29, respectively, for the preceding week and the like week a year ago.

Increases were predominant in the foodstuffs division, advances totaling 15 and declines 9, as compared with 9 and 18, respectively, in the preceding week.

All grains were higher, with corn showing particular strength, under the influence of the corn-hog reduction program and the government policy of loaning on corn held on farms. Wheat was helped by government purchases and reports of progress in the export program of the Pacific Northwest.

The NRA ruling permitting cotton textile manufacturers to reduce production by 25 per cent during December has had a steadying influence on the price structure, as all quotations continued firm at last week's positions, says Dun & Bradstreet.

RFC Makes 204 Loans In October Making Total $236,104,543

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14 (AP)—The RFC yesterday reported through the clerk of the House of Representatives it had made 204 loans aggregating $232,843,368 during October, which, with increases aggregating $3,261,175 to previous loans, brought its total to $236,104,543.83.

Of the total loans during the month $104,569,436 was authorized to banks and trust companies, including $98,341,502 to aid in the reorganization or liquidation of banks that are closed or in process of liquidation.

A total of $2,095,538 was advanced to building and loan associations; $300,000 to an insurance company; $90,713,870 to mortgage loan companies; $30,000,000 to federal land banks; $475,000 to joint stock land banks; $166,418 to agricultural credit corporations; $1,896,465 (rediscounts) to regional agricultural credit corporations, and $5,887,715.83 to a state fund created for the purpose of insuring the repayment of deposits of public monays.

Railroads Gird Loins to Hurdle 1934 Maturities

Redemption of $217,247,000 in Bonds—Handicaps to Be Overcome

NEW YORK, Dec. 14 (AP)—The railroad industry was forced to take some high jumps to meet 1933 bond maturities, and it is now trying to get its second wind while surveying its financing requirements for the coming year.

According to estimates prepared by Moody's the steam carriers are faced with contracts to redeem a total of $217,247,000 in bonds next year. Of this aggregate approximately $102,262,000 represents maturing equipment trusts and the remainder bonds of various classes.

For 1933 the class one railroads had to meet, in one way or another, maturities amounting to something more than $295,000,000 which included about $107,500,000 of equipment trusts.

In an "ordinary" year the carriers could be expected to finance themselves for these or even larger amounts without particular difficulty. This year, however, the roads found themselves up against a combination of barriers which forced a resort to expedients that would be foreign to established financial policies in good times.

It is agreed on all sides that 1933 will probably go down in railroad history as one of the most difficult in this century to date, particularly as regards the roads which had to provide the capital or acceptable substitutes with which to satisfy holders of the maturing bonds.

Executives of the roads which have to pay off large maturities next year freely admit that they would approach the problems in a more comfortable frame of mind if they could feel assured that the major handicaps of 1933 will have disappeared before their securities become due.

A revival in the long dormant investment market would help, as would a sufficient increase in railroad revenues to restore rail investments some of their former popularity.

Under the present uncertain outlook, however, it appears that many of the carriers will again have to depend on Government aid and the willingness of bondholders to accept part of their due in cash and part in new securities, the formula by which most of the roads were able to get by in 1933.

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A Costly Hockey Puck

Recently the New York newspapers told of some kids who found an old black wallet and started "playing hockey" with it. Suddenly the wallet burst and a deluge of gold and currency rolled into the gutter—where the youngsters pounced upon it and promptly disappeared.

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NEW YORK

Majors Discuss Uniform Ball At Chicago Meeting

Both Leagues Expected to Adopt Similar Sphere —More Trading

CHICAGO, Dec. 14 (AP)—Major league club owners drew off by themselves today for their joint meeting, while the traders gathered around to get in their last licks before the annual meeting broke up.

Foremost on the program of the joint meeting was the discussion of a standard baseball, and it was expected that both leagues would be committed to the use of a similar sphere by the time the meeting ended. Five of the six National League managers present yesterday took the initiative in the movement, recommending that a livelier ball be adopted. Only Bill Terry, leader of the world champion New York Giants, voted against the recommendation, which was not unexpected considering the capable way in which his pitchers maneuvered with the less lively ball used in the league last summer.

The prospect was that the National League magnates would agree to a ball similar to the American League standard, or that alterations might be made in both baseballs to make them alike.

Browns Do Most Trading

Trading continued at a record clip again yesterday. The St. Louis Browns, with Rogers Hornsby doing the negotiating, headed the list yesterday. He traded Outfielder Carl Reynolds to the still unsatisfied Boston Red Sox for Pitcher Ivy Paul Andrews and Outfielder Smead Jolley. He no sooner had his hands on Jolley than he included the big slugger in a deal with the Hollywood Stars for Shortstop Allen Strange. The Browns also parted with Pitcher Wallace Hebert and Shortstop Jim Levey in the transaction. Hornsby called it a day after buying George Puccinello, former Cardinal outfielder, from Rochester.

Boston kept busy by sending David Dale Alexander, who won the American League batting title in 1932, Pitcher Curtis Fullerton, and Outfielders Harry Stumpf and Mel Alameda, to Kansas City of the American Association.

Detroit traded Jonathan Stone, a young outfielder, to Washington for the veteran Leon (Goose) Goslin, and sent Infielder Billy Rhiel to Montreal. The New York Yankees purchased Harry Smythe, a left-handed pitcher, from Baltimore for cash and a pitcher.

The Cubs and Chuck Klein came to an agreement on salary terms. His salary was reported to have been fixed at somewhere between $21,000 and $28,000.

Inter-League Game

The all-star inter-league game, first played in Chicago last summer, will become an annual feature, and the 1934 renewal probably will be played in New York. The game, which was won by the American Leaguers at Comiskey Park last July 6, drew a capacity attendance and $45,000 was turned over to the Association of Professional Baseball Players.

Roger Peckinpaugh, former manager of the Cleveland Indians, was signed as manager of the Kansas City club of the American Association and the Red Sox—they're getting into almost every deal and stirring up most of the activity—announced they had signed a working agreement with Kansas City as a first step toward establishing a farm system.

Four new managers now have been named for the American Association clubs, Bob Coleman at St. Paul, Allan Sothoron at Milwaukee, and Donie Bush at Minneapolis, and Peckinpaugh at Kansas City.

Sothoron will be one of the most powerful leaders in the minors, running the club afield and in the front office. Officials of the St. Louis Browns, leading owners of the Brewers, said Sothoron would be in complete charge as general and playing manager.

Twenty-five baseball writers, called in to session by the club owners to make proposals for improvement of the league, recommended display advertisements in newspapers, closer relationship between the club owners and writers, and the organization of a news bureau to disseminate accurate news developments and features.

College Basketball Results

Albright 50, Kutztown T. 20.
Brown 42, Clark 25.
C. C. N. Y. 40, St. Thomas 35.
Central (Mo.) Wesleyan 38, Mo. S. of M. 36.
Colgate 38, Hamilton 21.
Columbia 45, Cathedral 22.
Dartmouth 33, Vermont 23.
Fordham 52, St. Peter's 20.
Harvard 33, Boston 24.
Kirksville 34, Stockton 29.
Lake Forest 31, Milwaukee S. of E. 26.
North Central 32, Armour Tech 26.
Notre Dame 43, Ball S. T. 22.
Omaha 35, Doane 33.
Pennsylvania 35, La Salle 22.
Princeton 48, Georgetown 22.
Rhode Island 54, Arnold 22.
Rutgers 33, Montclair S. T. 17.
Syracuse 41, Clarkson 23.
Temple 34, Johns Hopkins 17.

Lafayette Elects Nesi

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EASTON, Penna., Dec. 14—Charles A. Nesi '35 of New York yesterday was chosen captain of the 1934 Lafayette College football team by the varsity lettermen. Nesi is a guard. The election took place at the annual dinner given the football team by the alumni. At the same time, it was announced that G. Herbert McCracken, coach for the past 10 years, had renewed his contract.

Princeton Football Change

PRINCETON, N. J., Dec. 14 (AP)—The football game between Cornell and Princeton universities, scheduled for Oct. 27, 1934, will be played in Palmer Stadium, Princeton, and not in Ithaca, N. Y., it was announced last night. As a result, seven of the eight games on the Princeton schedule will be played at home. The one game away will be that with Harvard in Boston on Nov. 3.

Arthur Is Rice Leader

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HOUSTON, Texas, Dec. 14—Percy C. Arthur '35 was selected by team mates to captain the 1934 Rice Institute football team at a meeting of Rice football men here last week-end. Twenty-seven members of the Institute team were given varsity awards.

Missions Sign Baker

SAN FRANCISCO (AP)—The San Francisco Missions club has announced receipt of a telegram from Manager Gabby Street saying he had signed Al Baker, right-handed pitcher, from Batesville, Miss. Baker played for the St. Louis Cardinals under Street for three years.

Ponzi, Rudolph And Mosconi Winners In Billiard Tourney

World Pocket-Billiard Championship

Player	W	L	HR	BG
Andrew Ponzi, Philadelphia	5	0	68	8
Erwin Rudolph, Cleveland	4	1	80	6
George Kelly, Philadelphia	4	1	48	16
James Caras, Wilmington	3	1	74	14
F. I. Taberski, Schenectady	3	2	43	11
William Mosconi, Ph'd'phia	3	3	66	10
E. R. Greenleaf, New York	2	3	51	10
Pasquale Natalie, Chicago	1	4	56	41
Charles Seaback, Astoria	1	6	65	22
Benjamin Allen, Kan. City	1	6	55	23

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Dec. 14—Andrew Ponzi and William Mosconi of Philadelphia and Erwin Rudolph of Cleveland were winners in the three games played here yesterday in the world pocket-billiard championship tournament.

Ponzi's win over Charles Seaback of Astoria, N. Y., 125 to 109 in 25 innings, increased his lead over the field of nine other players with five games won and no defeats. Rudolph's victory over Frank I. Taberski of Schenectady, N. Y., 125 to 21 in 15 innings, moved him into second place, when young Mosconi handed James Caras of Wilmington, Del., his first defeat in four games played. The Wilmington boy's loss dropped him into fourth place from second, a position he has enjoyed for several games, not having previously met defeat.

Ponzi came from behind to win his fifth straight game and it was not until the nineteenth inning that he opened up with runs of 16, 14, 29, 53 (his high) and an unfinished run of 12.

Rudolph took an early lead and lead 106 to 11 in the eleventh inning. He scored runs of 14 and an unfinished of 6 to win. Mosconi enjoyed a small lead for 18 innings, but soon opened up on his opponent and finished with runs of 19 and 16 to win his third game. The scores by innings:

Andrew Ponzi—0 5 2 0s 0s 0 0s 0 0s 1 0 0 0s 0s 0 0 0 0 16 0 14s 29 53 0 12—125. Scratches—7. High Run—53. Innings—25.

Charles Seaback—18 4 0s 0s 0s 0s 0 0 2s 13 18 26 0s 0s 0s 0 0s 12 3 40s 0 1 0s 13—109. Scratches—11. Penalty—30. High Run—40. Innings—24.

Erwin Rudolph—11 0s 2s 0 28 53 3 11 0 0 0s 0 14 6—125. Scratches—3. High Run—53. Innings—15.

F. I. Taberski—0 3 0s 0s 0 1s 9 2s 0 0 0 3 0s 9—21. Scratches—6. High run—9. Innings—15.

William Mosconi—0s 13 12s 0s 0 0s 0 0 4 14 0 0s 0s 0 8 12 0s 0s 14 2 12 6 1 0 19 16—125. Scratches—8. High run—19. Innings—26.

James Caras—10 7 0s 0s 0 0s 0 0 12 0 0s 0s 0 7 0s 0s 0 15 0 27 7 0 8 9—95. Scratches—7. High run—27. Innings—26.

Shore and Horner Are Suspended by Patrick

DETROIT, Dec. 14 (AP)—Frank Patrick, managing director of the National Hockey League, took quick action last night in an effort to reduce the growing exhibitions of fisticuffs at professional hockey games.

Patrick, here to investigate recent player-spectator disturbances at local contests, took cognizance of the battling at Boston Tuesday night by announcing the suspension of Eddie Shore of the Bruins and "Red" Horner, Toronto Maple leaf defenseman, who fought after "Ace" Bailey, Toronto player, was so severely injured. "Pending a full investigation of the Boston-Toronto game, Shore and Horner are immediately suspended," Patrick said.

In the game here Dec. 3, Horner and King Clancy of the Maple Leafs became embroiled with a fan and police were needed to quiet the disturbance. Again on Sunday night, in the Montreal Maroon-Red Wing contest, spectator-player conflict again broke out and the game was held up for several minutes. Northcott of the Maroons also was involved in a disturbance with a goal judge.

"After a thorough investigation of the player-fan disturbances in Detroit between the Red Wings and the Montreal Maroons," Patrick said last night, "I have decided that the referees were in error in not imposing match penalties on the players involved. The rule book clearly shows match penalties should be imposed in such cases."

American Olympic Meeting

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 14—Plans for American participation in the 1936 Olympic Games in Berlin are being formed. The executive committee of the American Olympic Association at a meeting yesterday at the New York Athletic Club took steps toward organizing the various committees that will handle each sport for Berlin. Another executive committee gathering was called for Dec. 30 when the National Collegiate Athletic Association will be better represented. The second meeting follows the N. C. A. A. convention in Chicago. Then the American Olympic Committee will meet in New York Feb. 3 and 4. The following were at yesterday's meeting: President Avery Brundage, Vice-President Joseph E. Raycroft, Secretary Frederick W. Rubien, Treasurer Gustavus T. Kirby, President Emeritus Dr. Graeme M. Hammond, Murray Hulbert, Daniel J. Ferris, J. Frank Facey, Dr. G. Randolph Manning, Leon M. Schoonmaker, Joseph K. Savage, J. J. O'Brien, A. C. Gilbert, Dr. John Brown, Maj. Patrick J. Walsh, Charles L. Ornstein, Professor Fred Luehring, A. Jocelyn H. Magrath and James P. Simms.

Baxter to Meet Lordi

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 14—Gerard T. Baxter of the Crescent Athletic-Hamilton Club, and Joseph J. Lordi of the New York Athletic Club, will be the finalists in the national fall tournament for Class C squash tennis players on Saturday at the New York Athletic Club. Both came through yesterday in artaight games, Baxter defeating Joseph O. Hobson, another member of the Mercury Foot team, 15—9, 15—9, 18—17, while Lordi, a newcomer this season, though a well-known athlete in other sports, disposed of another novice of the present season, Edward P. Field Jr. of Short Hills Club, 15—10, 15—5, 15—11. Baxter won a similar tournament last year, when it was restricted to novices only.

Keating Defeats Thomson

PINEHURST, N. C., Dec. 14 (AP)—E. C. Keating of Montclair, N. J., scored a surprising victory over Eric D. Thomson of St. Andrews, N. B., to reach the final round of the Pinehurst season members' golf tournament yesterday. Keating defeated the tournament medalist on the nineteenth green to go into the last round of the contest for the title vacated this year by the national amateur champion, George T. Dunlap Jr. Both Keating and Thomson had cards of 80 for the round. F. P. Bronson of New York won to the other final bracket, defeating P. C. Robertson of Manchester, Vt., 1 up on the home green.

Grove Is Satisfied

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 14 (AP)—Robert M. "Lefty" Grove, whose left-handed pitching every summer gives American League batsmen plenty of trouble keeping their hitting averages up, says the sale that sends him to the Boston Red Sox from the Athletics is great. "I'm surs tickled to hear of it!" he exclaimed when reached by telephone. "It's news to me, although there's been quite a lot printed about it. Connie Mack didn't talk to me about it because he's very careful about that sort of thing."

College Hockey Results

Dartmouth 7, St. Johnsbury 0.
Michigan 7, Colgate 1.
Yale 3, Boston 1.

Anne Page Wins Atlantic Coast Tourney Final

Scores Upset in Defeating English Squash Racquets Star in Five Games

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Dec. 14—Anne Page of the Merion Cricket Club, New Jersey State champion and co-holder of the United States doubles championship with Mrs. Crawford C. Madeira, yesterday won another final when she defeated Cicely Fenwick of England for the Atlantic Coast women's squash racquets championship at the Chalfonte-Haddon Hall courts. Miss Fenwick was the favorite to win the title and succeed her countrywoman, Susan Noel of London.

Miss Page has been playing field hockey for the past few months and very little squash racquets, but she surprised the gallery with her staying powers in the 45-minute five-game battle. Miss Page won the first and third games, the second and fourth going to the invader. The deciding game found the players at 5-all. At this point Miss Page gained the upper hand with her rushing tactics and stroked her way to victory at 15—12, 6—15, 15—7, 9—15, 15—10.

Miss Fenwick, winner of the New York state championship last year, was seeded No. 1 in the Atlantic coast tournament, and Miss Page was ranked No. 4.

The winner is a member of the United States team, which sails in January to compete in England.

In the semifinal round yesterday Miss Fenwick defeated Mrs. Madeira, 15—11, 15—17, 15—6, 15—10 and Miss Page downed Cecile Bowes of Cynwyd, 16—14, 15—6, 15—8.

The consolation tournament final was won by Mrs. N. F. Glidden Jr. of Binghamton, N. Y., who defeated Coralie Peale of Cynwyd, 16—15, 15—10, 15—10.

The championship summary:

Atlantic Coast Women's Squash Racquets Championship—Semifinal Round

Cicely Fenwick, England, defeated Mrs. Crawford C. Madeira, Philadelphia, 15—11, 15—17, 15—6, 15—10.

Anne Page, Merion, defeated Cecile Bowes, Cynwyd, 16—15, 15—10, 15—10.

Final Round

Anne Page defeated Cicely Fenwick, 15—12, 6—15, 15—7, 9—15, 15—10.

Providence Reds And Philadelphia Triumph

Canadian-American Hockey League

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Quebec	5	1	4	24	23	11
Boston	5	0	4	29	26	10
Providence	4	2	1	11	7	10
New Haven	3	2	5	14	19	8
Philadelphia	3	1	6	19	22	7

Results Dec. 13

Philadelphia 3, Boston 2.
Providence 3, New Haven 2, overtime.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Dec. 14—A return to form by Gizzy Hart, who scored three goals here last night, gave the Providence Reds a 3-to-2 victory over the New Haven Eagles and advanced the winners to a tie with Boston for second place in the Canadian-American Hockey League standing. Hart scored his first goal in the opening period and with the Eagles leading 2 to 1 in the third session he tied the score and tallied the winning goal in 5m. 10s. of overtime. The summary:

Providence	New Haven
Hart, Harrington, lw	rw, Dunning, Wood
Gaudreault, Murray, Alexandre, c	c, Carson, Perkins
Rivers, Taylor, Giroux, rw	lw, Wilson, Maracle, Kinsella
Nichols, Trapp, ld.rd, B. McCully, McBride	
McVicar, Lesieur, rd.ld, J. McCully, McBride	
Byrne, g	g, Moore

Score—Providence 3, New Haven 2. Goals—Hart 3 for Providence; Maracle, Dunning for New Haven. Assists—Gaudreault 2, Harrington, Giroux for Providence; McBride, Perkins, Carson, Wilson for New Haven. Officials—W. J. Cleary and W. T. Halloran. Time—Three 20m. periods and 10m. overtime.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Penna., Dec. 14—With one of the most spectacular finishes ever seen at the Arena, the Philadelphia Arrows defeated the Boston Cubs in the last four seconds of play last night, 3 to 2, in a Canadian-American Hockey League game. Connie King scored after taking a rebound from Yank Boyd. The Arrows got off to a two-goal lead in the first period when Boyd and Anderson tallied. The defense was so tight in the second period neither side could break through but Tommy Filmore and Davie, two fast skating spares, tallied for the Cubs in the last period.

Philadelphia	Boston
Hudson, Jeremiah, lw	rw, Davie, Buckles, Filmore
King, Anderson, c	c, O'Neil, Heximer, Buckles
Boyd, McLeod, rw	lw, Weir, Harnott, F. Jerwa, Halliday
McGoldrick, Desmarais, ld	rd, Lane, Cunningham
Peters, Hinsperger, rd	ld J. Jerwa, Mulligan
Wood, g	g, Jackson

Score—Philadelphia 3, Boston 2. Goals—Boyd, Anderson and King for Philadelphia; Filmore and Davie for Boston. Assists—Boyd for Philadelphia; O'Neil for Boston. Umpires—W. H. Burch and Stevenson. Time—Three 20m. periods.

International Hockey League

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Detroit	6	2	5	24	33	14
Buffalo	5	4	3	32	22	14
Cleveland	6	1	6	34	36	13
Syracuse	6	0	6	28	33	12
Windsor	6	0	5	26	20	12
London	3	1	7	17	27	7

Result Dec. 13

Windsor 3, Cleveland 2, overtime.

Windsor Wins Fourth Straight

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WINDSOR, Ont., Dec. 14—Cleveland Indians lost a heart-breaking overtime game to Windsor Bull Dogs, here last night, 3 to 2. Lorne Duguid got the deciding goal for the Bull Dogs late in the extra period while Cleveland was shorthanded. The goal stopped Cleveland from going into a tie with Detroit and Buffalo for first place. A tie would have left the Indians on even terms with Detroit and Buffalo in first place. Duguid scored two of the Windsor goals and Steele the other. Jackson and Locking scored for the visitors. It was the fourth win in succession for the Bull Dogs.

Cricket Match Drawn

BOMBAY, India, Dec. 14 (Canadian Press)—The two-day cricket match between the Marylebone C. C. and Bombay City ended ended in a draw yesterday, scores being Bombay 140 and 56 for two; M. C. C. 319 for eight, declared (Bakewell, 107; Gregory, 53, not out; Richards, four for 121).

Pfiaumer Holds Trophy

PRINCETON, N. J.—Walter H. Pfiaumer '34 of Philadelphia today holds a trophy emblematic of the Princeton University single sculls championship. At the annual rowing dinner, attended by coaches and oarsmen, which concluded the fall season recently, Pfiaumer was presented with the Coaches' Cup for his ability.

New York A. C. Team Continues Unbeaten Career in Class A

Metropolitan Squash Tennis Class A Team Standing

	Rounds Won	Rounds Lost	Matches Won	Matches Lost	P.C
New York A. C.	5	0	18	9	1.000
Columbia U. C.	3	1	16	4	.750
City A. C.	3	1	13	7	.750
Crescent A.-H. C.	2	2	8	12	.500
Yale Club	2	3	12	13	.400
Princeton Club	0	4	6	14	.000
Harvard Club	0	4	4	16	.000

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 14—New York Athletic Club continued its unbeaten career in the metropolitan Class A squash tennis team championship, when its team visited Crescent Athletic-Hamilton Club in Brooklyn, and came way with four victories. Harry F. Wolf, national champion, encountered Edward R. Larigan, who is staging an impressive come back this season, and won his match at 15—10, 15—6.

Columbia University Club, winner last year, also advanced by taking all five matches from Harvard Club, on the Columbia club courts, with C. R. Ince, at No. 3 dropping the only game lost, to Fillmore V. S. Hyde, former national title holder, who is returning to the courts this season.

Yale Club was the third winner, defeating Princeton Club on the courts of the latter, 3 to 2. The summary:

Metropolitan Squash Tennis Class A Team Championship—Fifth Round

New York A. C. 4, Crescent A.-H. C. 1

H. F. Wolf, New York, defeated E. R. Larigan, 15—10, 15—6.
F. A. Sieverman Jr., New York, defeated W. J. Hall, 17—14, 15—8.
Sefton Tranter Jr., New York, defeated J. N. Schermerhorn, 16—18, 15—7, 15—10.
F. A. Sieverman 3d, New York, defeated W. J. Hanley, 15—9, 15—10.
Donald Lawson, Crescent, defeated A. M. Thompson, 15—8, 15—12.

Columbia U. C. 5, Harvard Club 0

R. B. Haines, Columbia U. C., defeated C. J. Mason, 15—12, 15—6.
E. G. McLaughlin, Columbia U. C., defeated W. K. Rice, 15—11, 15—4.
C. R. Ince, Columbia U. C., defeated F. V. S. Hyde, 8—15, 15—12, 15—8.
F. V. Brodil, Columbia U. C., defeated R. C. Flack, 15—11, 15—12.
Gardner Hironz, Columbia U. C., defeated O. C. Stanton, 15—10, 15—11.

Yale Club 3, Princeton Club 2

F. B. Ryan Jr., Yale Club, defeated R. C. Hynson, 11—15, 15—11, 15—6.
Arnold Wood Jr., Princeton Club, defeated J. B. Quincy, 15—9, 15—12.
C. H. Donner, Princeton Club, defeated W. D. Hoag Jr., 15—9, 15—17, 15—12.
L. H. Sonneborn, Yale Club, defeated N. H. Aronsohn, 15—6, 15—18, 18—14.
Henry A. Haines, Yale Club, defeated L. B. Dailey, 15—8, 15—7.

Two Professional Net Rankings Out

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 14—Two ranking lists were made public yesterday by the Professional Lawn Tennis Association, through its secretary, J. P. Allen. One of the lists is based on the records of the professionals in the two outdoor tournaments of the year, the professional championship at the Westchester Country Club, Rye, N. Y., and the Florida championships.

The second list represents the relative playing strength of the professionals "upon the belief and opinion" of the ranking committee, headed by Charles M. Wood.

Vincent Richards, the national champion, is placed first in the championship list. William T. Tilden 2d is not in the first list, due to his playing abroad at the time the United States championship was being held. Tilden heads the "belief and opinion" list. The two lists follow:

Official List

No. 1—Vincent Richards.
No. 2—Francis T. Hunter.
No. 3—Robert Murray.
No. 4—Paul L. Heston.
No. 5—Charles M. Wood.
No. 6—J. Basil Maguire.
No. 7—Ted Rericha.
No. 8—Herman Peterson.
No. 9—John Cardegna.
No. 10—Tom Iannicelli.

"Opinion List"

No. 1—William T. Tilden 2d.
No. 2—Vincent Richards.
No. 3—Bruce P. Barnes.
No. 4—J. Emmett Pare.
No. 5—Harvey B. Snodgrass.
No. 6—Howard O. Kinsey.
No. 7—Francis T. Hunter.
No. 8—Paul L. Heston.
No. 9—Charles M. Wood.
No. 10—Robert Murray.

Benefit Football Planned

NEW YORK, Dec. 14 (AP)—Plans for a benefit North-South football game at Ebbets Field, Brooklyn, Dec. 24, have been announced by the Kings County American Legion. Milton Solomon, chairman of the games committee, said invitations already had been issued to many leading college players of the North and South and that it was hoped to have a squad of 25 representing each section. Jack McBride of the New York Giants, a former Syracuse star, will coach the northern players, and Stumpy Thomason, former Georgia Tech star now with the Brooklyn Football Dodgers, will coach the southerners. Both squads will report in Brooklyn Dec. 14 for 10 days of training.

Major Letter to Jenkins

The Massachusetts Institute of Technology Athletic Association has announced that Morton M. Jenkins '35 of Watertown, Mass., was given a major "T" for his exceptionally fine work as a member of the cross-country team this fall. It was the first time in several years that a straight "T" was awarded to a winner of a minor sport letter at the institution. He placed second in the New England Intercollegiate championship mile in May.

Idaho Halfback Honored

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW, Idaho—Three years of clearing the path for the "stars" carrying the ball and of backing up the line on defense have ended in deserving glory for John H. Norby '34 of Rupert, halfback on the University of Idaho football team. His teammates have chosen him honorary captain, and he was selected recently to play on the western all-star team in the East-West game in San Francisco on New Year's Day.

Wisconsin's 1934 Schedule

MADISON, Wis. (AP)—With the conclusion of negotiations with South Dakota State for a game here Oct. 13, the University of Wisconsin football schedule for 1934 was complete. It follows: Oct. 6—Marquette; 13—South Dakota State; 20—Purdue at Lafayette; 27—Notre Dame at South Bend; Nov. 3—Northwestern at Evanston; 10—Michigan at Ann Arbor; 17—Illinois; 24—Minnesota.

British Soccer Replays

LONDON, Dec. 14 (AP)—Queen's Park Rangers and Halifax Town yesterday won replays of second-round ties to enter the third round of the English Football Association Cup competition, which will be played Jan. 13. Rangers defeated New Brighton 4 to 0 and Halifax won from Hartlepools United 2 to 1. In a regular fixture of the northern section of the third division Chesterfield defeated Barrow 2 to 1.

Hubert Will Again Coach

NASHVILLE, Tenn. (AP)—Pooley Hubert, former University of Alabama star, will again coach the eleven of the Mississippi State Teachers at Hattiesburg, it was announced recently by Dr. J. B. George, president of the institution, who is attending the Southern Association of Colleges and secondary schools meeting here. It will be Hubert's fourth season as coach of the Teachers.

Yost Disbelieves That Defense Has Most Advantage

ANN ARBOR, Mich. (AP)—Fielding H. Yost, grand old man of Michigan football and member of the National Rules Committee, turns his back toward suggestions that the defense now has most of the advantage on the gridiron.

Yost argues that when Army and Notre Dame pile up a total of 25 points in their annual game, it indicates there can be plenty of scoring under present rules, "if you have teams which are trained to get touchdowns."

"Princeton 27 and Yale 2, Southern California 31 and Georgia 0, Florida scoring 19 points on Maryland, Villanova 18 and Rutgers 13 should satisfy people who like scoring," he said.

"Recently," Yost continued, "I heard a coach complain that the defense has all the advantage, and in the next breath he appealed to any and all present to tell him how his team could stop that rival halfback in his game."

The rule which makes a fumbled ball dead has done a great deal for the offense, in Yost's opinion.

"If you let defense players run with a recovered fumble, lateral passes and other sensational plays would disappear again immediately," he said. "And it seems to me there already is sufficient penalty for the mechanical error of fumbling. Loss of the ball means loss of position on the field, which is a very important factor.

"Supposing you have the ball on an opponent's 40-yard line. There you have position for any sort of play and you are threatening to score. Losing the ball on a fumble means the other team can kick deep into your territory. It is likely to give your opponents the favorable position you just had."

Ending the play when a ball carrier's knee touches the ground has resulted in less piling on and has reduced the number of injuries, he believes and such a factor toward safety is not likely to be abolished.

As for moving the goal posts up to the goal line, Yost said that would reintroduce a hazard which rightly has been taken out of the game.

"It would discourage forward passes into the end zone," he said "because receivers would have to beware of running into those posts. Anyway, there have been numerous field goals kicked this fall even with the posts 10 yards back. Michigan got two in the Northwestern game and one against Iowa. They were also conspicuous in games on the Pacific coast."

Yost believes the present code of rules is adequate and easily understood, "and it was compiled by a committee whose members had a total of 500 years of football experience among them."

Hockey Notes

HOCKEY is on trial. Any sporting contest involving bodily contact must be guided by rigid and restrictive rules. Hockey games are governed by clearly defined rules, and when overindulgent individuals resort to unnecessarily rough conduct the appointed referees have recourse to proper punishment. The fact that these rules are not stringently enforced early and often in professional hockey has been a contributing factor toward rowdyism.

What should constitute an unforgettable climax materialized in the Boston-Toronto game at the Garden Tuesday night. A serious injury resulting from rowdyism has shown the need for drastic action. An example for the future must result from this unfortunate occurence or the league and its rules will be laughed at.

Who could have enjoyed such a scene as took place in the second period of that game? Certainly no sporting fan with a sense of decency could. Hockey lost many friends from among the 13,000 present, and more will follow if the National Hockey League directorate fails to take steps to safeguard the game's future.

This very "brawl" has been coming for a long time. Any thinking individual could not help but see its eventual fulfillment. Rules have been disregarded to "make a game of it," recent atrocities of less serious nature have been overlooked because "the fans like it," and now an innocent victim of brutality is suffering from it all. No brief should be held for any official in the league.

This particular contest was billed in advance publicity as a heavy-body checking game. Such publicity is not new to hockey nor is it helpful when a turmoil follows. It is issued to bring a few more dollars in the gate, and when the resulting turmoil ends without serious injury, club owners are well satisfied, for it helps the gate for the "next" time the belligerents come together.

It has been deemed fun to publicize animosity between managers and the distaste toward referees. That business, too, has contributed toward impending trouble. Hockey players themselves, on the contrary, are a nice lot of fellows. Most of them have ideals in life. Not one of them would deliberately injure another to the extent that his means of livelihood would be deprived him.

Tuesday's regrettable incident cannot be recalled, but no stone should be left unturned to prevent similar scenes. The directorate is fully equipped with ways and means to make hockey enjoyable and safe if it so desires. People will not stand for continued exhibitions of brutality of the lowest order. Advice to that directorate is to clean house and, if necessary, sacrifice a few dollars at the gate in so doing. The only other alternative is to lose all.

Mickey Murray, former Providence goaltender, is tending the nets for St. Louis in the American Hockey Association. Babe Dye, for years one of the leading goal scorers of the N. H. L., is refereeing in the Association this season.

Detroit Olympics of the International Hockey League have three members of the 1927-28 Springfield Indians of the Can-Am League in their lineup: Harry "Yip" Foster and Sparky Vail, defensemen, and Abbie Cox, goalie. Gene Carrigan, center, and Wilf Starr, right wing and defensemen, also wore Springfield uniforms. Carrigan in the 1928-29 season and Starr a more recent member.

Incidentally, that Springfield team of 1926-27, the first season, had an interesting lineup in which most of its members are playing hockey somewhere today, seven years later. Here is the makeup at that time: Cox, goal; Vail, Patsy Gallighen, Phil Stevens, Ken Townsend, Jemmy Desmarais, and Gordon Macfarlane, defensemen; Elmer Maracle, Clark Whyte, Frank Waite, Roy Goldsworthy, Oliver Reinikka and Basil Harrington, forwards.

Carleton Coach Through

NORTHFIELD, Minn. (AP)—Resignation of Elmer A. Lampe, football coach at Carleton College the last two years, was announced recently by Marshall Diebold, director of athletics.

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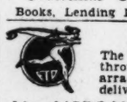
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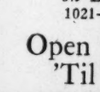
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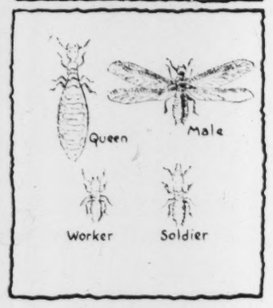


Termites

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

TERMITES rival mankind even more than do the ants in building activities. Comparing an 18-foot nest of the African species with the Empire State buliding in New York might seem like a comparison of a molehill and a mountain. But when we compare the sizes of men and termites, the African "skyscrapers" average twice the relative size of the world's highest man-made structure.

In the insect world Termites are most closely related to the roaches, not the ants. Despite this, they are often called "white ants." They differ from them in having an almost oblong body, without the characteristic waspliike waist. With a small magnifying glass one can see that their blunt heads are without eyes, and are provided in front with a horny pair of nippers.

With the exception of one or two states, the commonest species are found throughout the United States; others range throughout the temperate zones, reaching their greatest development in the tropics. In America they nest in or under old logs or stumps and in the decaying wood of houses. Frequently they cause much damage, eating away wooden foundations and leaving only a frail shell which soon collapses.

Once (sometimes twice) a year a swarm of termites will emerge from their subterranean dwellings in a marital flight ending with the queens dropping to earth, pulling off their wings with the feet, and once again taking up life underground, producing 50,000 to 80,000 eggs a day.

There are two other classes in addition to the "kings" and "queens": the so-called "soldiers," which are the executives and directors of a colony, and the "workers," or providers. Soldiers have enormous mandibles, or jaws, on massive heads. Queens have stout and elongate bodies. Workers have smaller heads and jaws than the soldiers and are lighter in color.

Termites are unique in using only cellulose for food, procured from wood, paper, books, cotton, etc. They have not the power to digest such a substance by themselves and depend upon the presence of microscopic protezoan animals which live with them to pre-digest the food for them.

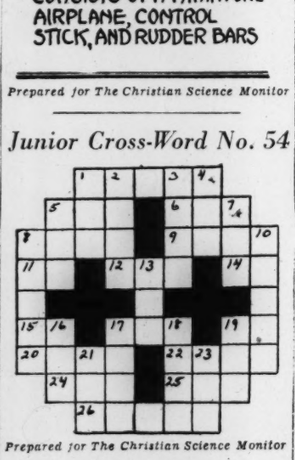
The wood which is removed in tunneling is carried far underground where fungus gardens are kept. Naturally, a great deal of water is needed; and tunnels as deep as 100 feet to underground sources are known.

Worth Knowing

THE FUNDAMENTALS OF FLYING ARE NOW TAUGHT BY A NEW TOY WHICH CONSISTS OF A MINIATURE AIRPLANE, CONTROL STICK, AND RUDDER BARS

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Junior Cross-Word No. 54



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Across

1—Shelters for doves.
5—Distant.
6—Affirmative vote.
8—River in Siberia.
9—Snake-like fish (pl.).
11—Upon.
12—Young man.
14—A liquid measure (abbr.).
15—Plural termination.
17—Frozen water.
19—Either.
20—To split.
22—Longfellow wrote "Paul Revere's ——."
24—Tiny.
25—This state was admitted to Union in 1816 (abbr.).
26—City in Germany.

Down

1—Is able.
2—Pertaining to the mouth.
3—Watched.
4—To discern.
5—Marsh.
7—High mountain.
8—To be dark and cloudy, as clouds.
10—Shop.
13—Part of a circle.
16—To stitch.
17—Date in ancient Roman calendar.
18—Great Lake bordering northwestern Pennsylvania.
19—Queer.
21—Born.
23—Tavern.
(The solution appears elsewhere.)

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Sequence of tenses (R. B.)—A great deal of ink has been spilled over making the tenses in subordinate clauses harmonize with the tense of the principal clause; but we believe that the issue can be simplified by stating that "no grammatical rule of correctness forbids the use of any tense form in a subordinate clause which is required for the expression of the thought, no matter what the tense form in the main clause may be" ("A Comprehensive Guide to Good English," by Krapp).

Suppose we start with the statement "he is there." Let us now make it into a subordinate clause depending on "I think"; the result is: "I *think* that he *is* there." Both verbs are in the present tense, but the verb in the subordinate clause can be changed to past tense ("was") or to future tense ("will be"). The difficulty arises when we change the tense of the verb in the principal clause.

Suppose we change "think" to past tense, "thought." The verb in the subordinate clause naturally changes to "was" (for the speaker did not think yesterday, for example, that the man *is* here today) or to "would be." ("I *thought* that he *was* here," "I *thought* that he *would be* here," etc.) There is nothing esoteric about this matter. The natural tense is employed to express the natural thought.

Of course, the belief that a man was at a certain place is not fixed. If we put into the subordinate clause a continuing fact or general truth, however, common sense dictates that the continuity of the fact be indicated. For example: "He *said* (past tense) that man *is* (present tense) immortal." ("He said that man was immortal" implies that the immortality of man was true at one time, but that something has altered the dispensation.)

The point to remember about tense harmony is this: Do not begin a narration in the past tense, for example, and allow the action to wander about in present, past, and future time. Any schoolboy can see the fault in this: "He *started* down town and *comes* to a store and *will say* to the clerk . . ." ("He *started* down town and *came* to a store and *said* . . .") The same pupil would soon discern the fault with the seemingly harmonizing tenses in: "He *cooked* the steak that he *bought*." (The buying, of course, must have preceded the cooking; so the man "*cooked* the steak he *had bought*." Common sense again.)

The Editor's Puzzle

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

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The young teacher who graduated with higher honors than any one who ever left the college accepted his first position in a small town highschool with enthusiasm. He was only hired to teach minerology

Edit this paragraph and compare your efforts with a corrected form appearing among the advertisements.

VOCATIONS

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]

Attractive Talcum Boxes

TAKE a talcum can and measure its length four times in a nice grade of satin or taffeta ribbon. The ribbon should be wide enough so that when its length is divided (but not cut) and sewn together, it will fit closely about the can and yet make a tiny shirring at each side seam. Make a small ruffle and place to hold a ribbon drawstring at the top, then tie the ribbon about the neck of the talcum box, leaving a tiny bow at each side.

If orders are taken, the handsome boxes can be made to harmonize with any color scheme. The price would depend upon the quality of ribbon used and the brand of the talcum.
Miss H-L. H. P.

Decorating Flowerpots

A WOMAN of my acquaintance, who has "a way with flowers" and also artistic ability, has combined her talents and applied them in the painting and planting of flowerpots. In addition she has collected interesting bits of pottery and has planted dish gardens in them. She has been able to sell the results of her pleasant labors to florists and to her friends, and so has added to her income. Miss M. F.

Odds and Ends

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Corn Cob Gas

Furfural, a new motor fuel, is made from corn cobs, which produce 25 per cent of their weight in fuel. At present the production cost is too high to make it a competitor of gasoline.

Daimler's Engine

The internal combustion engine was invented by Daimler in 1885. He installed it on a bicycle.

"I'll Take Vanilla"

Vanilla ice cream constitutes 65 per cent of the ice cream sold in the United States.

That Quizzical Smile

Mona Lisa's lips required 12 years to be completed by Leonardo da Vinci.

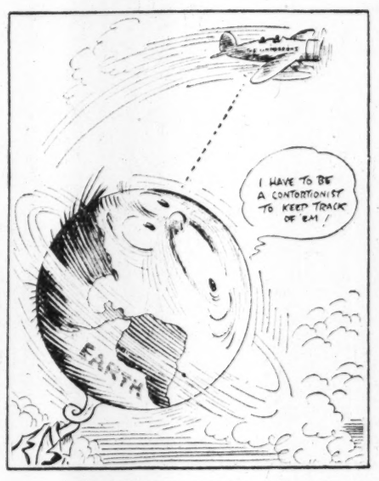
Cartoons of the Week

—Scott in Portland Oregonian
Surest Cure for "Mob Law"

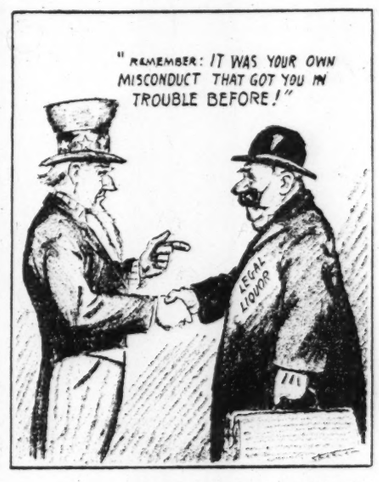
—Kirby in New York World-Telegram
"The Government's Trying To Regulate Me!"

© Orr in Chicago Tribune
The Man Behind the Criminal

—Thomas in Detroit News
The Secret



—Hungerford in Pittsburg Post-Gazette
One Reason Why He Turns on His Axis



—Spencer Omaha World-Herald
A Word to the Wise Should Be Sufficient

NEWS ABOUT NEWSPAPERS

(Compiled for The Christian Science Monitor by Prof. Harry E. Stone.)

Winchester in his "Principles of Literary Criticism," widely used in colleges at the beginning of the present century, said: "It is doubtful whether the average man ever reads anything with so much interest as he reads the morning paper—and he probably reads the least important things with the most interest."

"First, legal reform, making men and women, husbands and wives, equally responsible to each other, to their children, to their creditors, and to society, in all matters of authority, of property, of obligation; and secondly, equality of women with men in suffrage—and we have the real, outward, visible tokens of the pending revolution," wrote Samuel Bowles in an editorial on "Women's Rights" in the Springfield Republican, Feb. 14, 1870.

In the generation that followed the Civil War, Henry Watterson of the Louisville Courier-Journal wielded a powerful influence in breaking down the barriers that divided the border states.

Nevins in "American Public Opinion" calls Henry W. Grady, Joel Chandler Harris, and Clark Howell of the Atlanta Constitution, "a talented triumvirate."

When Frank A. Munsey, owner of newspapers, magazines, banks, and stores, passed on in 1925, the value of his estate was estimated at from $20,000,000 to $40,000,000.

The Christian Science Monitor's

Quotation for Today

AGAINST the weapons of artifice, there is no better course than to fight disarmed; such is the power of truth; it is stronger when naked.
—ANTONIO PEREZ

In Lighter Vein

—Humorist

"I won't keep you people long, but little Boofay does get so grubby."

English as She Is Spoke

His Reverence: "Oh, since you're going through the village, Jarvis, I would like you to look in at the Craddock's cottage, and say I sent you to enquire about all of them there."

Odd-job Man: "Them there wot, sir?"—*London Opinion.*

Sure, He Can Play

My sister and her cousin Elsie were playing house together, when my brother, who is three, came along and desired to play with them.

They did not want him, so Elsie said, very tactfully, "All right, you can be the little boy that got lost and never came back."—*P. E., in Christian Herald.*

A Soft Word

"But, lady," protested the tramp, "since you were a small tot—nearly 20 years ago—I've always received something from this house."

"W-why, that's different, my good man, I'll see what I can do."

The Cake Short

"Say, waiter, I ordered strawberry shortcake, and you brought me a plate of strawberries. Where's the cake?"

"Well, suh, that's what we is short of."

Hm-m!

"What do you think about Rose marrying the son of an Arabian sheik?"

"I think she's wasted on the desert heir!"

In Suspense

Flo: "I don't intend to be married until I'm thirty."

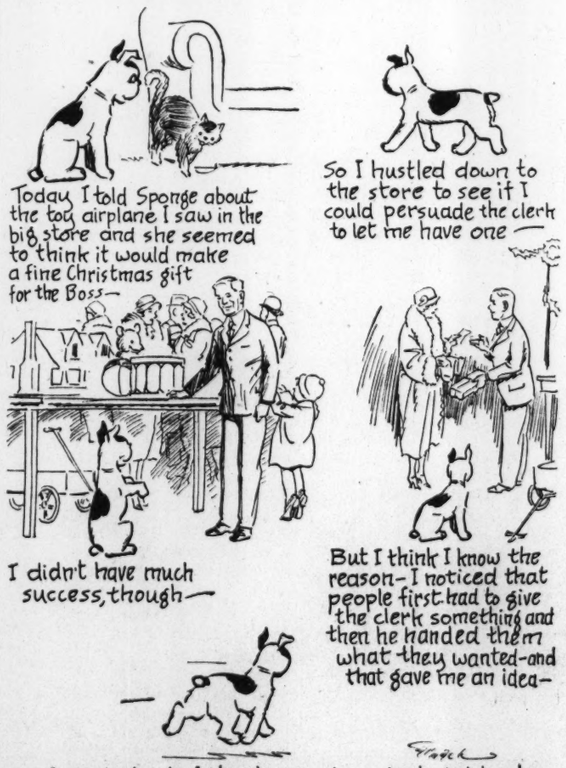
Rea: "I don't intend to be thirty until I'm married!"

Quaint New York

"I'm looking for a bus for New York," said the stranger.

"And here I thought all of the time," said the villager, "that New York had one."

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog


Today I told Sponge about the toy airplane I saw in the big store and she seemed to think it would make a fine Christmas gift for the Boss—
So I hustled down to the store to see if I could persuade the clerk to let me have one—
I didn't have much success, though—
But I think I know the reason—I noticed that people first had to give the clerk something and then he handed them what they wanted—and that gave me an idea—
And I scooted out of the store and over to the butcher shop—

By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Brevities

Arkansas Gazette: A rubber mat and tee with a soft ball fastened to it by an elastic cord may be obtained for indoor golf practice. Now, if some genius could invent a sympathetic and complacent attitude for the wife the practice could proceed.

Detroit Free Press: The number of pounds in a ton depends on whether you are studying arithmetic or buying coal.

Humorist: "Lots of average men and women don't realize that they have the ability to write a novel," says a critic. And lots of novelists don't realize that they haven't.

For the Scrapbook

Sayings of Theodore Roosevelt

Duty, a word that stands above glory or any other word. Glory is a good word, too, but duty is a better one.

Personally, I do not believe that our civilization will fall. I think that on the whole we have grown better and not worse. I think that on the whole the future holds more for us than even the great past has held. But assuredly, the dreams of golden glory in the future will not come true unless, high of heart and strong of hand, by our own mighty deeds we make them come true.

An ardent young reformer is very apt to try to begin by reforming too much. He needs always to keep in mind that he has got to serve as a sergeant before he assumes the duties of commander-in-chief.

The truth is, that a strong nation can only be saved by itself, and not by a strong man, though it can be greatly aided by and guided by a strong man.

If a man lives a decent life and does his work fairly and squarely so that those dependent on him and attached to him are better for his having lived, then he is a success.

Amusements

NEW YORK, N. Y.

LET 'EM EAT CAKE
A SEQUEL TO "OF THEE I SING"
WILLIAM GAXTON LOIS MORAN VICTOR MOORE
IMPERIAL THEA., W. 45 St. Mats. Wed., Sat.

THE THEATRE GUILD presents
EUGENE O'NEILL'S Comedy
AH, WILDERNESS!
with GEO. M. COHAN
GUILD THEA., 52 St., W. of B'way. Evgs. 8:30
MATS. THURS. AND SAT., 2:20

THE THEATRE GUILD presents
MOLIERE'S COMEDY WITH MUSIC
The School for Husbands
With OSGOOD PERKINS and JUNE WALKER
EMPIRE THEATRE, B'way and 40th STREET
Evgs. 8:40. Mats. Thurs. and Sat., 2:40

THE THEATRE GUILD presents
MAXWELL ANDERSON'S new play
MARY OF SCOTLAND
with HELEN HAYES, PHILIP MERIVALE, HELEN MENKEN
ALVIN THEA., 52d Street, West of Broadway
Evgs. 8:30. Matinees Thurs. and Sat. 2:30

BOSTON

Tonight and Tomorrow
Playcrafters
NOT TO THE SWIFT
A Comedy by JOHN C. RITCHEY
ROBLIN HALL (cor. Ipswich and Boylston Sts.) at 8:30

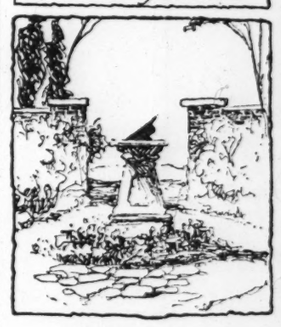
PLYMOUTH— Pop. Mat. Today
TREMENDOUS HIT
'One Sunday Afternoon'
With Original N. Y. Cast
Direction of Leo Bulgakov

Restaurants

PORTLAND, ORE.

The Sign of the Rose Tea Shop
LUNCHEON · TEA · DINNER
MAUDE REEVES BUSHNELL
ALDERWAY BLDG. at BEacon 7914

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"



Quick Delivery

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Los Angeles

A WOMAN had been warned by her husband when she first began to drive, "Look out for the parcel service trucks," said he. "These young men must make a certain number of deliveries or be considered inefficient, and they have no time to lose." She found the warning timely, and had sometimes frowned a little when one of these drivers came a bit too close, or turned sharply in front of her.

Once when she was walking she saw, a block or so away, three little children waiting to cross the street. It was a hazardous crossing for small folks, since it was very broad, being the convergence of two streets. She quickened her steps to offer aid, when up the hill at the usual speed came a parcel service truck. She was startled. Surely they would wait!

A few feet beyond the crossing the truck pulled in at the curb and stopped. The driver jumped down and ran back to the waiting children. Tossing the smallest one to his shoulder, he took the little girl by the hand, while the boy followed closely. "Coming, buddy?" he called. "Yep," shrilled the little chap.

As the caravan proceeded across the street, traffic slowed or completely halted. The children were safely deposited on the sidewalk, and high-pitched little voices could be heard shouting their "Thank you," as he darted back through the traffic.

A gay wave of his hand, and he was off. He had no time to lose. No, indeed!

As the truck whizzed around the next corner, almost on two wheels, her face wore in place of a frown an indulgent smile.

Restaurants

NEW YORK, N. Y.

La Nouvelle Orleans, Inc.
Luncheon 50c, 75c, a la carte
Afternoon Tea
Dinner $1.00-$1.25
Specializing in Southern and Creole Cooking
9 E. 47th Street
Telephone WIc. 2-7838

Vanity Fair Tea Room
3 East 38th Street, near Fifth Avenue
Luncheon a la Carte. Dinner $1.00

Colonial Tea Room
379 5th Avenue, near 35th
Luncheon and Tea
Closed Sundays

Maison A. De Winter
36 West 48th Street
One of the best French table d'hôtes in town
Handsome surroundings.
Luncheons 75c. Dinners $1.25
Also à la Carte
Accommodations for private parties. Open Sundays.

MARY KIRBY'S SOUTHERN CUISINE
116 WEST 72ND STREET
Luncheon 50c Dinner 70c and 85c

Jean Elizabeth Tea Room
129 WEST 72ND STREET
Luncheon, 25c to 50c
Dinner, 50c, 75c and 85c
Make reservations now for SPECIAL CHRISTMAS DINNER
OPEN SUNDAYS

FAMOUS FOR FOOD
LAUBE'S CAFETERIA
Cor. Pearl and Eagle Streets
OLD SPAIN
660 MAIN STREET

BROOKLYN, N. Y.

Martense Tea Shoppe
Marjorie Kinsley—Est. 1923
Delicious Home-Cooked Food Served
At Remarkably Low Prices
LUNCHEON 25c AND 35c DINNER 50c
All baking done on premises.
7 MARTENSE STREET, NEAR FLATBUSH
CLOSED SUNDAYS.

BOSTON

CAFE MINERVA
Opposite The Mother Church
Luncheons 40c
Dinners 60c, 75c, $1.00
Cafeteria Connected

Open 7 A.M. to 7:30 P.M. Tel. Ken. 2793
Newbury Spa
121 NEWBURY STREET
Better Food Home Cooking
Moderate Prices
Breakfast Luncheon Tea Dinner

THE STEAK STIX
Sandwich Shop
160 MASS. AVENUE
Offers Unique and Appetizing Sandwiches
Sirloin Steak Broiled on a Stick
Served Between Hot Buttered Roll

BALTIMORE, MD.

The Refectory
CAFETERIA
of Fair Prices for Very Good Food
11.30 to 2.30
101 EAST FAYETTE STREET

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1933 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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The Editorial Board as constituted by The Christian Science Board of Directors for The Christian Science Monitor is composed of Mr. Willis J. Abbot, Contributing Editor; Mr. J. Roscoe Drummond, General News Editor; Mr. Albert F. Gilmore, member of the Board of Trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society; Mr. Roland R. Harrison, Manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society, and Mr. Frank L. Perrin, Executive Editor. It is the duty of the Editorial Board to consider and determine all questions within the Editorial Department of The Christian Science Monitor, and also to carry out the stated policy of The Christian Science Board of Directors relative to the entire news and editorial content of the paper. Each member of said Editorial Board shall have equal responsibility.

All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

Editorials

Regulation or Revenue?

WHICH is the United States really the more interested in as it faces the post-repeal liquor problem—regulation or revenue? President Roosevelt's reported statement to leaders in Congress that he will not approve high taxes on drink since such levies would promote bootlegging brings the question into focus.

On the face of it the nation and the states undertake to steer between a Scylla and a Charybdis in any decision on liquor taxation. A high rate means a high price and a wide margin within which the illicit producer, who dates not merely from prohibition but from the Whisky Rebellion of Washington's time, may cut under the legal market. A low rate means low price and intoxication made easy, a widespread encouragement of heavy drinking, unless another element enters into the picture—regulation.

To some extent high price is a deterrent to drinking. England has found it so under her license system. But this is true only where the taxing authority has actual and virtually undisputed control over the sources and distribution of intoxicants. Where it is challenged by bootleggers and racketeers only a sufficiently low tax to enable the legal trade to outcompete the illegal will meet the challenge without a fight that might as well be prohibition enforcement.

But if low tax and low price make regulation easier, it is equally true that they make regulation imperative. If liquor is to be cheap, some of the other inducements for its use or sale must be removed or its quantity to the individual drinker limited.

To many persons the most important point in regulation is the removal of private profit from the liquor trade. Or, lacking this, a ban on liquor advertising. Surely if liquor is to be made plentiful at moonshine prices, no artificial stimulus to consumption is necessary. But here is a test of governmental restraint, state and national. If states or the Federal Government have a share in the liquor business, and if they have an eye single to revenue, they will be more interested in an increase of liquor sales and revenue than concerned about the dire social consequences of such drinking.

If the profit motive is a source of abuses and its effects are to be guarded against in the private trade, as in the recent distillers' code, it is also to be closely watched in the actions of governments themselves. Not only Congress but state legislatures, too, should heed the President's advice to make revenue a secondary consideration in the control of intoxicants. Restraint on the part of the Federal Government will be of little avail if states treat the business primarily as a money raiser in a class with licensed race-track gambling and government lotteries.

Whether the states have been sincere in asking that the problem of liquor control be turned back to them, whether they are willing really to try for a solution or whether they are concerned chiefly with indulgence of appetite and escape from other taxes will soon appear in this: Will they key their legislative purposes to revenue or regulation?

Keep Politics Out of the CCC

SPOILS system politicians have received a smart verbal spanking in the committee report of the New England Section, Society of American Foresters, following its investigation of political interference in the Civilian Conservation Corps.

The investigation reports "the apparent absolute inability of a certain class of politicians to realize the possibility, or even existence, of a spirit of public service based on professional standards, which puts efficiency above party alliances and ignores, or remains purposely ignorant of, the political affiliations of men selected for public service."

Although the CCC's purpose was and is to rehabilitate 300,000 unemployed young men, politicians sought to use it to rehabilitate their own private and political fortunes. Efficiency was vital to make the forest army a success. Yet, in many instances, politicians pulled every possible string to put inefficient men of the "right party" in camps in nontechnical supervisory positions.

The only reason the CCC was held above inefficiency was that the United States Forest Service and competent, unhampered state forest officials resisted political job mongering. The long practice of the United States Forest Service of selecting men on merit and experience, regardless of political affiliation, has put the CCC across. To the foresters belongs highest praise.

The future, however, has been wrested from their hands. All subsequent CCC nontechnical appointees must be Democrats, approved by Washington. This order resulted from a demand by Mr. Robert Fechner, "Triple C" director, and Mr. James A. Farley, Postmaster-General and patronage chief, who charged that in several states the positions were being filled 100 per cent by Republicans. This charge, however, investigators found to be without foundation.

If this order brings inefficient management because of low-caliber appointees, it undoubtedly will mean the failure of this particular experiment of President Roosevelt. It seems unbelievable that his party will sacrifice the President's idea to political favoritism. Yet the policy of "Democrats first, foresters second" is dangerous. Far better is the rule of the foresters themselves, "only men of merit and experience."

Prosperity or Poverty

Aid slighted truth, with thy persuasive strain,
Teach erring man to spurn the rage of pain;
Teach him that states of native strength possest,
Tho' very poor, may still be very blest;
That trade's proud empire hastes to swift decay,
As ocean sweeps the labour'd mole away;
While self dependent power can time defy,
As rocks resist the billows and the sky.

WITH this familiar stanza from Goldsmith the economic nationalists are now adorning their philosophy. There are italics in many of the quotations. So it may be permissible for us to select one line and stress it. It is the one reading:

Tho' very poor, may still be very blest.

Economic nationalism must necessarily condemn the world to lowered living standards.

It is all a question of markets. Adam Smith long ago showed that the division of labor was the cardinal fact of economic life. Tom is a tinker. Dick, a baker. Harry is a farmer. Here is division of labor in its simplest form. These three ply their trades not merely to provide themselves with the product in which each specializes. They are producing surpluses, which they want to exchange for the surpluses of each other. Economic society is held together by these exchanges. It follows that society advances itself in living standards only in so far as it can increase their *variety*.

How did the United States climb to material greatness? There are many reasons. But over and above all is the simple fact that no tariff barrier was allowed between the constituent states. Thus the country became one huge market in which men exchanged the products of a country rich in both resources and skill.

What is true of the United States is true also of the world. Given freer exchanges which would restore the world market, the exchanges of the nations would be increased and living standards would develop correspondingly.

The United States is often pointed out as the country which could most easily become walled in without suffering very much inconvenience. It is true that only about 8 per cent of American production is sold to foreigners. Yet the ratio varies within the average. In normal times cotton, for example, is exported up to 50 per cent of production. Since cotton is the source of wealth of the southern states, the foreign market is, indeed, highly important. Gradual loss of it has made a cotton problem that keeps the Roosevelt Administration awake at night.

In the face of radical plowing under of this year's growing crop, a hundred million bales of cotton have been gathered more than last year. It can be said with certainty that whenever there is any possibility that the farmer will get a profit from his labor, he will continue to cultivate his soil. Nobody but a posse of police stationed on his farm will stop him. Is it not, then, the part of wisdom to help the cotton farmer *cultivate his market*, which in a very real sense is a world market?

Cotton is one of many commodities which prove the fact that the market in the modern world must continue to be coterminous with the world if the living standard is to be what Miss Frances Perkins calls "a flying goal." A diminution of the market must result in what Goldsmith acknowledges is poverty.

British Group Awaits a Roosevelt

BRITISH researchers, watching President Roosevelt's Administration, have been deeply impressed by his determination to use the knowledge of men whose work has been outside politics. They have seen how Prof. Raymond Moley, Prof. O. M. W. Sprague, Prof. George Warren and others have been called one after the other to the White House, and their knowledge of economics enlisted in the public service. They have seen also that another type of man, experienced in the organization of big business—Mr. Gerard Swope—has stepped into the scene armed with a plan for the government of industry. Which group, it is asked, outside the normal circle of politics, will be the next to be summoned to lend a hand? When the United States is setting so interesting an example to the world, should not British scientists make sure that when their turn comes, in their country, they will not be caught napping?

The question was raised by Sir Frederick Hopkins in his presidential address to that unique annual gathering of natural scientists known as the British Association.

"Where are we going?" he asked. "What is our combined knowledge leading us to? In what way is it proving serviceable to mankind in general?"

But Sir Frederick refused to be appalled by the misuses of invention, and declared it was impossible that an order should be issued to research in any of its branches to "go slow." It must in every proper field of investigation advance full steam ahead and explore the avenues of human knowledge to the utmost. He ventured with absolute assurance to predict that, assuming there is no crash of civilization, the part played by the machine in the future will be far greater than it is today, and the supplanting of human labor will continue. Such changes are inevitable, he said, and mankind should be planning now to turn them to its advantage. With Bacon's "New Atlantis" in thought, he suggested a "Solomon's house" composed of the best intellects in the country—an exchange of well-sorted knowledge available for use in any emergency.

The British Association was impressed by the fact that there is a great body of human knowledge which is not yet systematically used and ought to be used. Before the meeting broke up it decided that a permanent organization of its members ought to be created whose duty it would be to consider the application of scientific knowledge to public problems, and it appointed a committee to take action. When a Roosevelt takes charge in London, the British Association will be ready for him.

Hockey, or War on Skates?

IN THE last few years ice hockey has won a real place in the United States as a professional sport. It has, however, developed certain excrescences which threaten its future. Its fate depends largely on the effectiveness with which National Hockey League officials deal with the disgraceful exhibition in the Boston Garden Tuesday night, when one player was seriously injured, another player badly cut, and a spectator assaulted. This is the most serious affair of its nature that has yet taken place in the N. H. L., but it is not the first time players have done things which have no part in professional hockey. Sunday night, players and spectators mingled in a brawl during a game in Detroit. These incidents emphasize the necessity for the league to decide whether it wants to present hockey games or gladiatorial spectacles.

For some time it has been quite apparent that there are some club owners who believe that attendance can be increased by undue roughness in the games. Again, a few of the players have acted as if they believed they could increase their popularity with the spectators or their effectiveness as players by engaging in rough tactics which really have no part in the game. Then, too, there is a certain class of spectator who wants to see the rough stuff and is continually egging the players on to use clubs and skates as weapons. The referees, also, apparently sensing the desire on the part of some club owners and spectators to have roughness in the game, and handicapped by a lack of support on the part of their superiors, have not applied the rules strictly. All of these things have played a part in bringing the situation to a head.

Hockey is one of the finest of games and, if handled rightly, will be in winter what baseball has been in summer. But the N. H. L. has got to clean house and clean it at once. Another exhibition like Tuesday night's will just about kill major-league hockey. This season the league appointed a man who is said to have been empowered to handle just such a situation as now confronts the game. He is well versed in hockey as player, manager, and owner. It is to be hoped that he will act swiftly and firmly and that he will receive the unlimited backing of the officials, owners and players of the league. The National Hockey League is now just about where professional baseball was when "Ban" Johnson appeared on the baseball horizon and swept the diamond free and clean of its undesirable features. Has the N. H. L. a Ban Johnson in its ranks?

The Casual Day

Cross-Words

I've been "doing" cross-word puzzles
Till my head's so full of knowledge
That one might think I'd graduated
From a famous college.

Of synonyms and antonyms
I've surely had a-plenty;
I find some words have meanings two,
While other words have twenty.

We find a sheltered harbor is
A safe and peaceful haven;
A crow is of the Corvus breed,
As also is the raven.

To imitate one's manner is
To "ape," or something worse;
To speak the Scottish dialect
We use the tongue called Erse.

When we refer to "woody plants"
We mean just common trees;
And hymenopterous insects are
Just ordinary bees.

Oh, yes, the cross-word puzzle is
A liberal education;
If I'd refrain from "doing" them,
That would be "abnegation." J. D.

Although the conversion of a former brewery at Wigan, England, into a basketry manufacturing plant is attributed to the increased demand for British-made baskets, it is probable that an admitted falling off in the demand for beer was at least a contributory reason for the transformation.

"Tergiversations"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In your excellent editorial of November 25, entitled "The Discovery of Progress," appears the appalling word "tergiversations."

Is it an extinct animal or a new legal beverage?

The editorial writer (some writer, eh what?) is invited to try ham and eggs with a side order of spinach with sand that he may regain the common touch.

Have a heart. S. V.

Dear Mr. V.:

The word "tergiversations" (ter'-ji-ver-sa'-tions) is a very entertaining and agreeable companion to those familiar with it. It may be repeated silently over and over for the enjoyment of its rippling rhythm or tossed nonchalantly into an after-dinner conversation to provide the assembled guests a more animating subject.

* * *

The first syllable comes from the Yankee spelling for the preposition "to." The "givers" (pronounced with a soft "g") is a compound between jitters and shivers. This, of course, is at variance with the etymology given by Webster, who unimaginatively traces it back to some Latin expression such as *tergum versare*, to turn one's back. Hence the meaning of shifting, shuffling, evasion or fickleness.

Contrary to the usual schools of newspaper thought, the writer holds it is permissible about once a month to perpetrate a word that may send readers to their dictionaries, in order that they may not lose acquaintance with that useful book, like the woman who said she "had tried to read it but couldn't get the hang of the story."

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As for acquiring the common touch, he challenges anyone to show greater aptitude in the use of the phrase, "Can you lend me a buck till pay day?" And if it's all the same he would prefer beef stew or hog jowl and yams, and take his sand in mustard greens. Of more consequence than food, though, is the pleasure of having been set off on these ratiocinations. "X."

Guests at Boldog

BUDAPEST, HUNGARY

ON OUR arrival in the village of Boldog we were met by hundreds of geese, assembled on the village square. No, not exactly assembled either, for each group of ten or a dozen individuals remained by itself, apart from the other groups. Yet there was no friction, for they all knew their gangs and stuck to them. If, however, some over-aspiring goose, or one with a bad bringing up, had attempted to join a company, not his own, he would have been very rudely expelled. When a goose ventures into a strange barnyard, he is immediately shown that he is not welcome and he finds it safer to leave.

At least that's what the Boldog pastor told us, along with many other interesting things, after we had been guests in his house for a very late lunch and gone with him to his church, filled with reverent peasants. We understood that he is the father of the village. He seemed to be intimately acquainted with all of the 600 families and spends his entire time in helping them; yet he also lives in a world apart.

Not because he is a clergyman, but because he is not a peasant; he belongs to the fringe of an 'upper class." His parsonage is a quaint old house, in a large yard, containing orchards, gardens, barns and granaries, and opening onto fields and meadows. We saw the pastor's little museum, containing relics of very ancient times, accidently dug up on various occasions by his parishioners, his rather musty library and his pantry well stocked with preserved fruit. Everything was austere and plain, but very neat and orderly. The pastor himself is tall, erect, refined and very friendly. He seemed to combine culture with love and his establishment must serve as a light set upon a hill.

And it is distinctly above everything else in town. It is brighter and airier, more western and reassuring—like a house beside a camp of tents.

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Not that there really are tents in a Hungarian village. Rather there are two rows of uniform houses, beside a long, straight road, which widens out in one place to form a square. In mountainous Austria and the Balkans it is different; villages there are made of clusters of houses quite jumbled together. The streets get inextricably tangled up as they climb over rocks, run along rivers and wend their way among the trees. This is inconvenient, but picturesque. The roads are steep and rough, but have fine vistas. But in Hungary, which is for the most part a flat land, the roads are straight and meet at right angles, as in Kansas. The long, narrow houses, each resembling its neighbor, stand side by side, with one end on Main Street and with barnyards between them.

In every dwelling there is a hallway with bright plates hanging on the walls, a guest room with beds piled high with enormous pillows, and a living room with other high beds, a table and a built-in stove resembling a huge pile of clay. Along the side of the house which faces the yard runs a long porch, and the walls are often painted with gay figures. One end of the building is usually used as a barn. There are not many large trees in a village, no theater, no movie, no shopping center, no park, almost nothing to break the monotony.

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In such places live the "little people" of Hungary, the men and women with high boots. They are still treated as children and have almost no voice in important affairs. A fourth of them are landless. They toil very hard for themselves and others, send their children to school and go to church. They have striking costumes, drive excellent horses to gayly painted wagons, dance to gypsy music on holidays, submit to their superiors and serve the intelligentsia. They vote as directed and so deeply respect the upper classes that to this day they remove their hats at the mention of the names of high nobles. They are very much interested in world events and avidly read the papers, but are not able to bring their opinions to bear on public affairs. The pastor directs their religion, lawyers in Budapest their politics, and the great landowners their markets.

For decades these great landowners were among Europe's most favored farmers and some of them have developed marvelous establishments. Almost no farm in America can be compared to a princely estate here near Boldog. It contains 20,000 acres of excellent land and yields almost everything that rain, soil and sunshine can produce.

The stately castle of the proprietor opens onto an enormous, beautifully kept park that is modeled on Versailles and filled with superb trees, an abundance of flowers, smooth lawns and carefully laid out roads. You pass under a long rose bower like a dream tunnel, to a private swimming pool and bathhouse. Among the foliage are two large greenhouses for vegetables and flowers.

On the farm there is a dairy department which looks after the milk of 300 thoroughbred cows. The enormous granary of the cereal-producing department is now filled with the best wheat in four decades. In the orchards every apple and pear is tied in a paper sack while still on the tree to protect it from insects. The tomatoes and melons, almost as carefully packed as pearls in jewel boxes, are shipped to Germany and England. Every sunny hill on the farm has been turned into a vineyard. Most of the work here is done by hand by hundreds of peasants who are employed the year around and paid largely in kind. Every department is managed by a graduate of an agricultural school.

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In the fine library of the proprietor there are as many books in English, French and German as in Hungarian. The family is one of the most cultured in Europe. This man and 3500 of his colleagues own a third of all the arable land in Hungary. Before the war they were absolute masters of the country.

Nor can one complain of the stewardship of this great landowner near Boldog. He uses excellent methods and is getting a good return from the land. The "little folks" in the village who have only twenty acres to a family would not tend this land so well if it were distributed among them. The beautiful park would disappear, the marvelous herd of cattle would be dissipated, and no more standardized eggs, melons and tomatoes could be shipped abroad, while the wheat in the granaries would not be so abundant or so good as it is now. Weeds would grow by the roadsides, unscrupulous lawyers would get hold of much of the land, and aggressive politicians would fill the village with strife at election time. The patriarchal era in which a devoted pastor can lead his simple flock along lowly paths and have them bare their heads at the mention of nobles' names would disappear.

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And it will disappear. Hungary is moving in that direction. Some day the villagers here will drive their own plows through the bountiful black fields of this great estate and will go to polls to cast secret ballots for the "champions of the people." Then reformers will write that Hungary has progressed, and perhaps it will have. Let us hope that such changes really will bring more joy, enlightenment, and prosperity to the masses. R. H. M.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread

The Basis for Disarmament

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Following directly from the apparent failure of the disarmament conference, suggestions for the formation of an international force have once more received attention. These suggestions have, in England, at all events, been met by opposition from people whose names command respect, on the grounds that they cannot approve of an appeal to force in any form.

I hope that the Monitor will deal with this subject yet again in an editorial or in a series of articles.

The writer feels strongly that the law of all human progress is "step by step." To move from reliance on national armies, etc., each with a national point of view, to reliance on a force selected and carefully trained to think of themselves as international guardians of the peace, is surely a step forward.

Before throwing our influence (either as a nation or as individuals) into the scale against the formation of such a force, I believe that we ought to ask ourselves the question, "Has my country as a whole reached the position where it can with confidence rely upon its own uprightness to protect it?" Unless the reply can be "yes," then it will be wise to take a smaller step forward, and to have an international force.

Take the analogy of individuals who have to go alone into a supposedly savage part of the world. One man will go unarmed, relying on spiritual protection; another will carry a revolver. Each will be doing what he deems wise, but the first-named should not venture to advise the second to leave his revolver at home unless he is sure that he has been able to make the latter understand the basis for so doing. CLEMENT LONG.

London.

Bacchus Respectable?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

There is at least one point on which the American people and the liquor trust seem to agree (with a difference in motives, of course), namely, that the old-time saloon must not return on the American scene.

Why doesn't Bacchus want the old saloon returned when he knows that the saloon was his greatest channel through which he filled his coffers with gold that was obtained at the expense of millions of ragged, hungry children and beaten wives and millions of wrecked homes? Is it that Bacchus has changed in his affections for his victims? Has Bacchus become less selfish through his years of banishment?

Why doesn't he want the old-time saloon back? Because he sees a far greater profit in converting all public restaurants into saloons. Not satisfied with this, he asks for the respectability of the grocery stores and drug stores, and wherever food is sold.

Clothe Bacchus in kingly or presidential robes, or place him in the finest of mansions, or in the humblest of homes, or paint a picture of him with the angelic wings of a good Samaritan, as in later years, and put a halo around his head—he will still remain the old nasty, filthy, ill-smelling, disagreeable, deceitful, licentious, annoying and disrespectable Bacchus.

What will it be when the restaurants are converted into saloons? What! they are not to be converted into saloons? There are to be no bars with brass railings to lean on, but everyone is to be served at tables?

Again the selfishness of Bacchus is manifested—he knows that a person will show the influence of the drug sooner standing at a bar than seated at a table. The seated victim will hold more of the drug, unaware that he is drunk. Of course, after the victim is drunk, it will be against the law to serve him, but will the law prevent his being served before he is drunk?

Enactment of the Eighteenth Amendment voiced a nation-wide desire to rid America of the liquor evil. But the people have allowed themselves to be swayed by the wets' lying propaganda that prohibition has been the cause of the speakeasies, bootleggers and allied criminals; that repeal would return good clean morals and prosperity to the nation. How can immoral Bacchus bring good morals?

The writer was one of Bacchus' victims long before the Eighteenth Amendment was written into the United States Constitution, but was freed from the bondage several years before prohibition time, and since he is familiar with the maneuvers of Bacchus, can appreciate the blessings of the Eighteenth Amendment. Bacchus is again coming into the open, where all will be able to see him as he is. Let it be hoped that the American people will again arise and give him battle with renewed vigor and forever banish him. A. A. ERSSON.

Buffalo, N. Y.

"O. K." of French Origin

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I was interested to read an article in a recent issue of the Monitor on the origin of "O. K." The following explanation, which appeared in a Canadian advertising agency publication called the Drop of Ink, seems to me to be more reasonable than a good many:

The expression "O. K." is in current use in France as meaning "approved"—and surely the Frenchmen never heard that it is a Barnumesque way of expressing "orl korrect," as our American neighbors affirm. I was puzzled as to how this "Americanism" had crept into the French language, so asked one of the leading French magazines, that specializes in answering queries as to the language, what the origin of the word might be. I was amazed when I read the following reply:

"The best rum imported into France comes from a small town known as 'Aux Cayes' (pronounced in French 'o-kay'), near Port-au-Prince, Haiti. In the wine and spirit trade, whenever a liquor is of irreproachable quality, it is said to be 'Aux Cayes,' and this expression has been generalized to designate anything that is above reproach." GEORGE E. GOLLOP.

Windsor, Ont.

"He Talked With a Man"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

That the linked human experience of four men cover the entire period of permanent Caucasian settlement in North America was interestingly presented in a recent editorial, "He Talked With a Man." Monitor readers may also be interested in the fact that a man now living clearly remembers his grandfather, who was a soldier in the war of the American Revolution, so the combined experiences of these two men antedate our nation, and span a period of stupendous development.

The essential facts about the Revolutionary veteran referred to are a matter of public record. The affidavit of this soldier, Samuel Gregory, is on file in the Department of War at Washington, and sets forth that he served under General Washington in the years 1777-1778 and was at Yorktown when General Cornwallis surrendered. His grandson, John W. Gregory, now resides in Los Angeles, Calif., and treasures the recollection of this ancestor and his deeds. LOUIS A. GREGORY.

Los Angeles, Calif.